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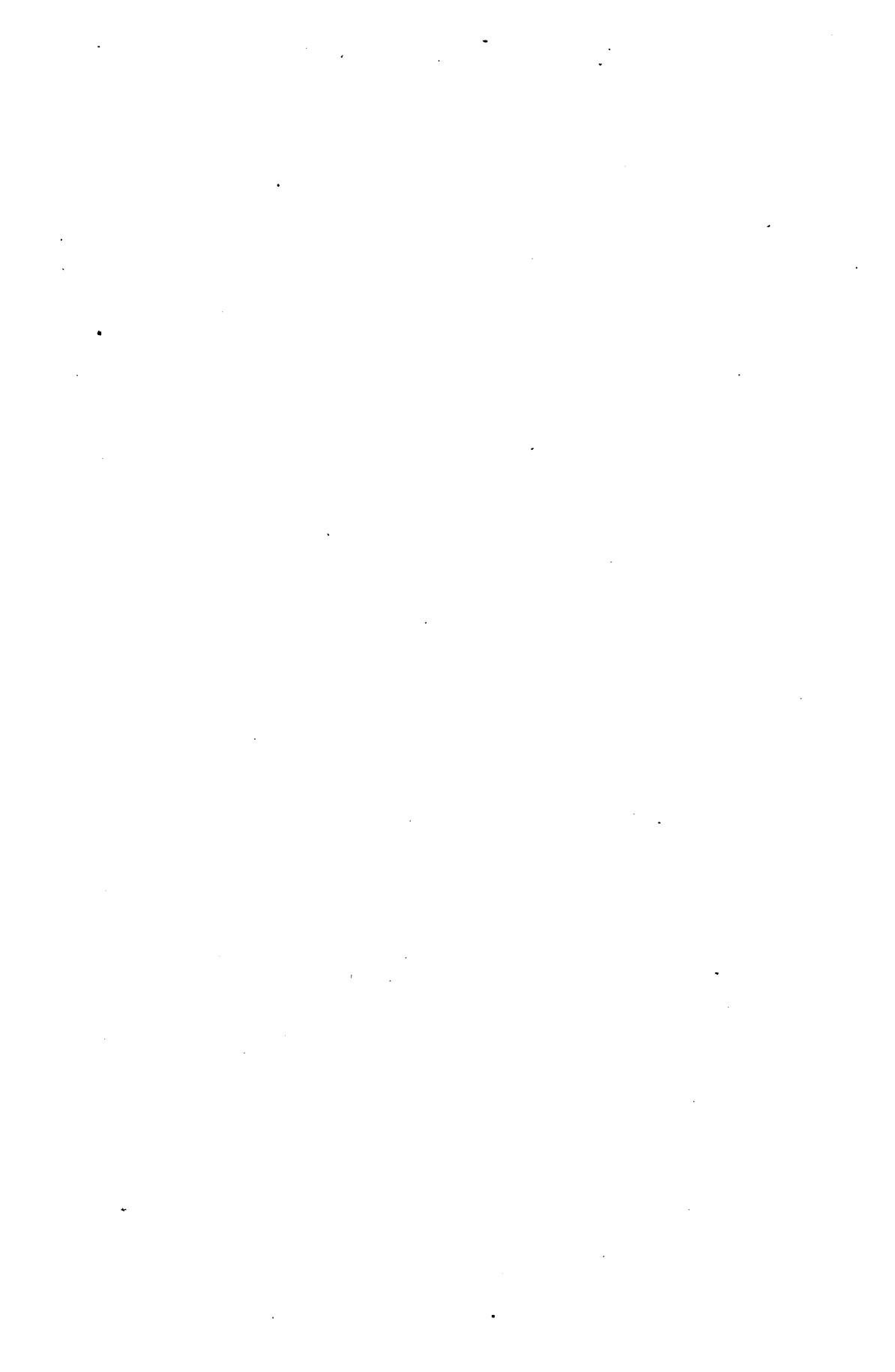
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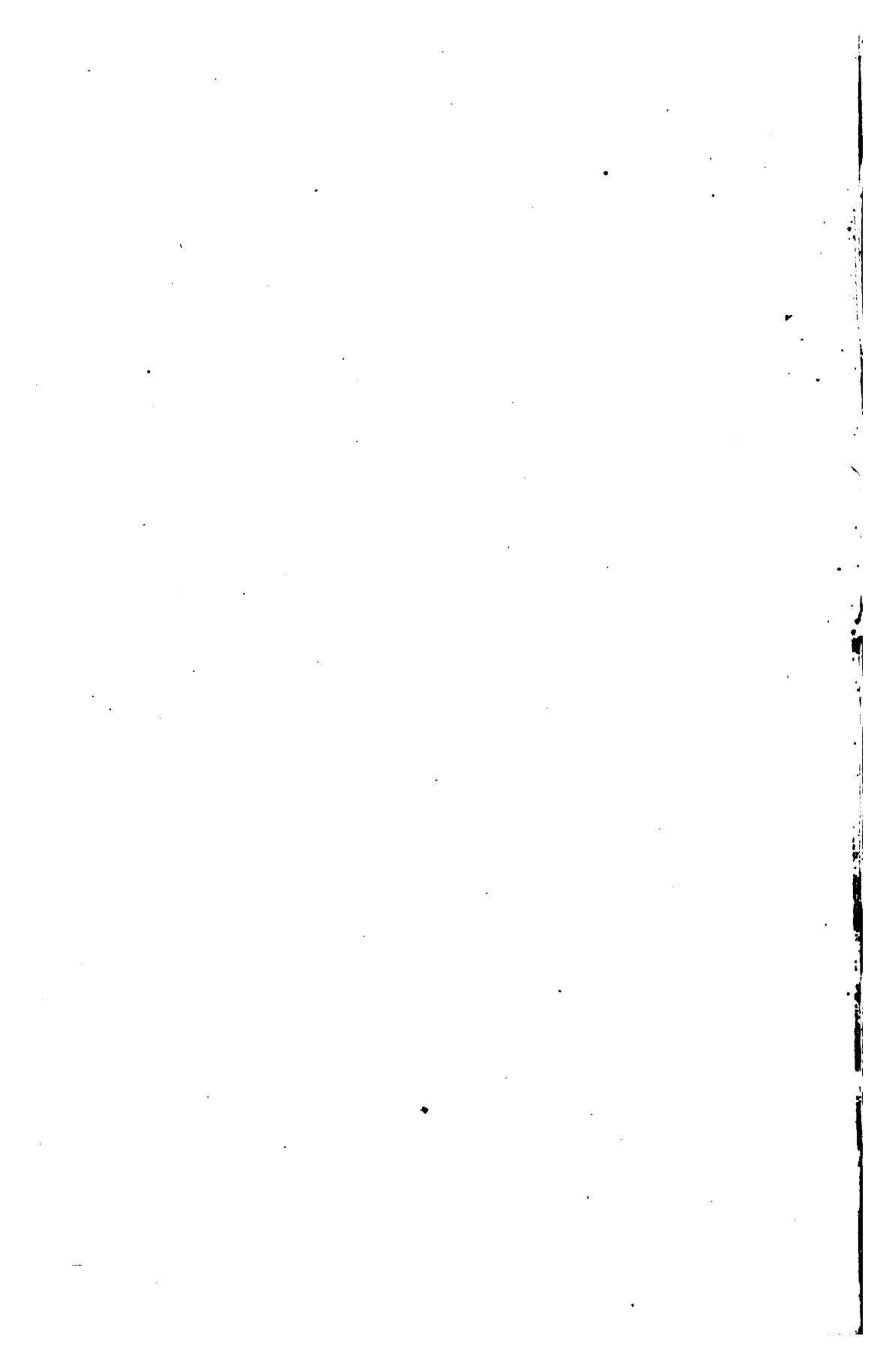
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FINAL REPORT  
ON THE  
FIRST REGULAR SETTLEMENT  
OF THE  
SIMLA DISTRICT  
IN THE  
PUNJAB.

BY  
LIEUT.-COL. E. G. WACE,  
*COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE, PUNJAB.*

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1881-83.

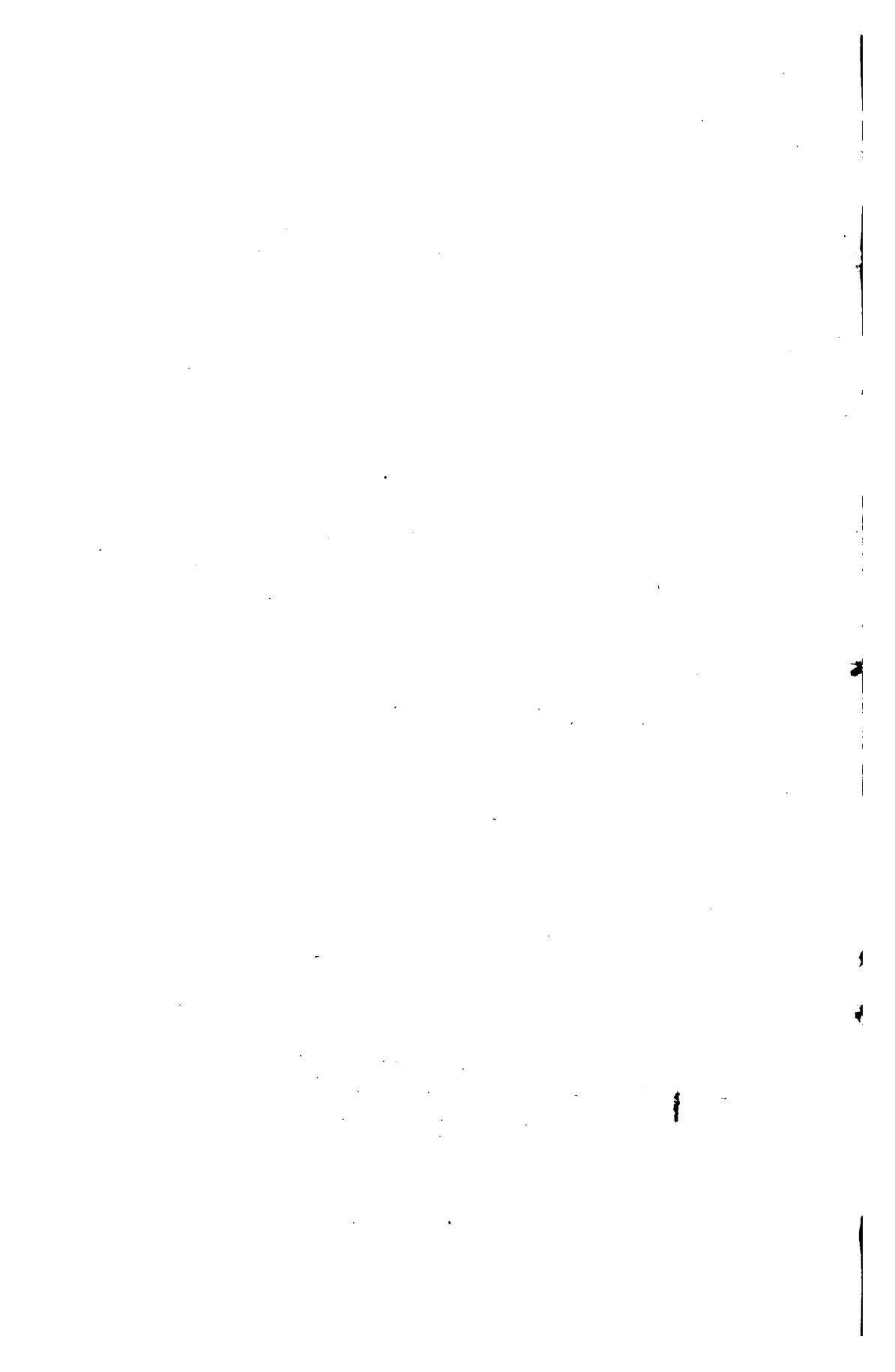
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1884.



*List of Vernacular terms used in the Final Settlement Report,  
Simla District.*

WORD.	MEANING.
BAGEU ...	A kind of red rice.
BAHDIS ...	Carpenters.
BAITH ...	Service ; farm work.
BAJRA ...	Spiked millet ( <i>Penicillaria spicata</i> ). Powell's Punjab Products, page 238.
BAKHIL ...	Cultivated land, unirrigated but manured.
BATHU ...	Amaranthus.
BEGAMI ...	A superior kind of white rice.
BEGAR ...	Labour due to Government or to an owner by custom, or as a condition of land tenure, usually not paid for, or paid at low rates.
BEESEE ...	The land measure of Garhwál and Kumaon equal to 4,800 square yards (Garhwál Settlement Report, 1866, paragraph 10).
BHOJ ...	A circuit of agricultural hamlets under joint engagement for the land revenue of the whole circuit.
BIGA ...	A land measure equal to 711 square yards in the last Settlement, and 900 square yards in the present Settlement.
BISWA ...	A land measure equalling $\frac{1}{16}$ of a bigah.
BRAHMIN ...	Priestly caste of Hindus.
CHANGAR	Poor sloping fields at a distance from the homestead, which are neither irrigated nor manured.
CHARI ...	Green jowár ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ).
CHINA ...	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> . Powell's Products, page 237.
CHUMARS	Leather workers.
DAL ...	Name for all pulses when cooked for food.
DEOTA ...	Village god and its temple.
DHAN ...	Rice (unhusked).
DUMNAS...	Basket makers; also weave a coarse woollen cloth.
GHI ...	Clarified butter.
GUR ...	Juice of the sugarcane reduced to a compost.
ILAQA ...	A division of country.
JINJAN ...	A kind of red rice.
JUN ...	A measure of capacity=16 pathas (which see); also used as a land measure to describe the area of land which a jún of seed will sow, about four bigahs.
KACHA (maund)	=16 seers.
KACHALU	The edible arum ( <i>A colocasia</i> ). Powell's Products, page 258.
KADAM ...	A double pace measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
GANETS ...	The principal tribe of agriculturists in the Simla district, Hindus, who describe themselves as debased Rájputs.
KANGNI ...	A millet ( <i>Pennisetum Italicum</i> .)
KARALI ...	Land at a distance from the homestead, and not regularly manured.
KEO ...	A black bean ( <i>Dolichos Lablab</i> ). Powell's Products, page 241.
KHARIF ...	Autumn harvest.
KHATEIS	A Hindu tribe of traders.

*List of Vernacular terms used in the Final Settlement Report,  
Simla District.—Continued.*

WORD.	MEANING.
KHEWATS ...	The paper in which the village assessment is divided over the holdings which make up the village.
KIAB (or Kúl) ...	Lands irrigated by hill streams.
KODA ...	Also called Mandwa. A millet ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> ). Powell's Punjab Products, page 238.
KOHLIS ...	Farm labourers; also weave a coarse woollen cloth.
KOTHI ...	See pergunnah.
KUL (or Kiár) ...	Land irrigated by hill streams.
KULTH ...	A pulse ( <i>Dolichos uniflorus</i> ), the same as Madras horse gram. Powell's Products, page 238.
LEHRI ...	Means the same as Békhil, which see.
LOHAES ...	Iron-smiths.
MALBA ...	Fund for village expenses.
MASH ...	A pulse ( <i>Phaseolus Roxburghii</i> ).
MASSAR ...	A pulse ( <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> .)
MAUZA ...	A village holding a separate land revenue lease.
MIAN MUKHIA	Village headman.
OGLA ...	<i>Fagopyrum polygonum</i> , a kind of buck wheat.
PERGUNNAH	A circuit of agricultural hamlets, managed by one or more headmen.
PATHAS ...	A measure of capacity = 4 thakris.
PATWARI	The village accountant.
PUJARIS	A class of Brahmins who serve the village temples.
RABI ...	Spring harvest.
RANA ...	A Hindu chief, usually of lower rank than a Rajah.
REHES ...	Basket makers.
RIT ...	Compensation paid to a man for the abduction of his wife.
RAUNG ...	A pulse ( <i>Dolichos sinensis</i> ). Powell's Punjab Products, page 241.
SATTU ...	Parched grain ground to meal.
SAWANK...	A millet ( <i>Panicum frumentaceum</i> .)
THAKUR...	A Hindu chief usually of lower rank than a Rana, which see.
THAKRI ...	A measure of capacity = 2 seers <i>kacha</i> , or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a <i>pucca</i> seer.
TIL ...	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> (oil seed.)
ZEMINDAR	Agriculturist in general.
ZIBA ...	A kind of red rice.

[A list of the produce, trees, agricultural implements, &c., will be found in Appendix IIIH.]

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- C. Population.
- D. Cattle.
- E. Mortgages.
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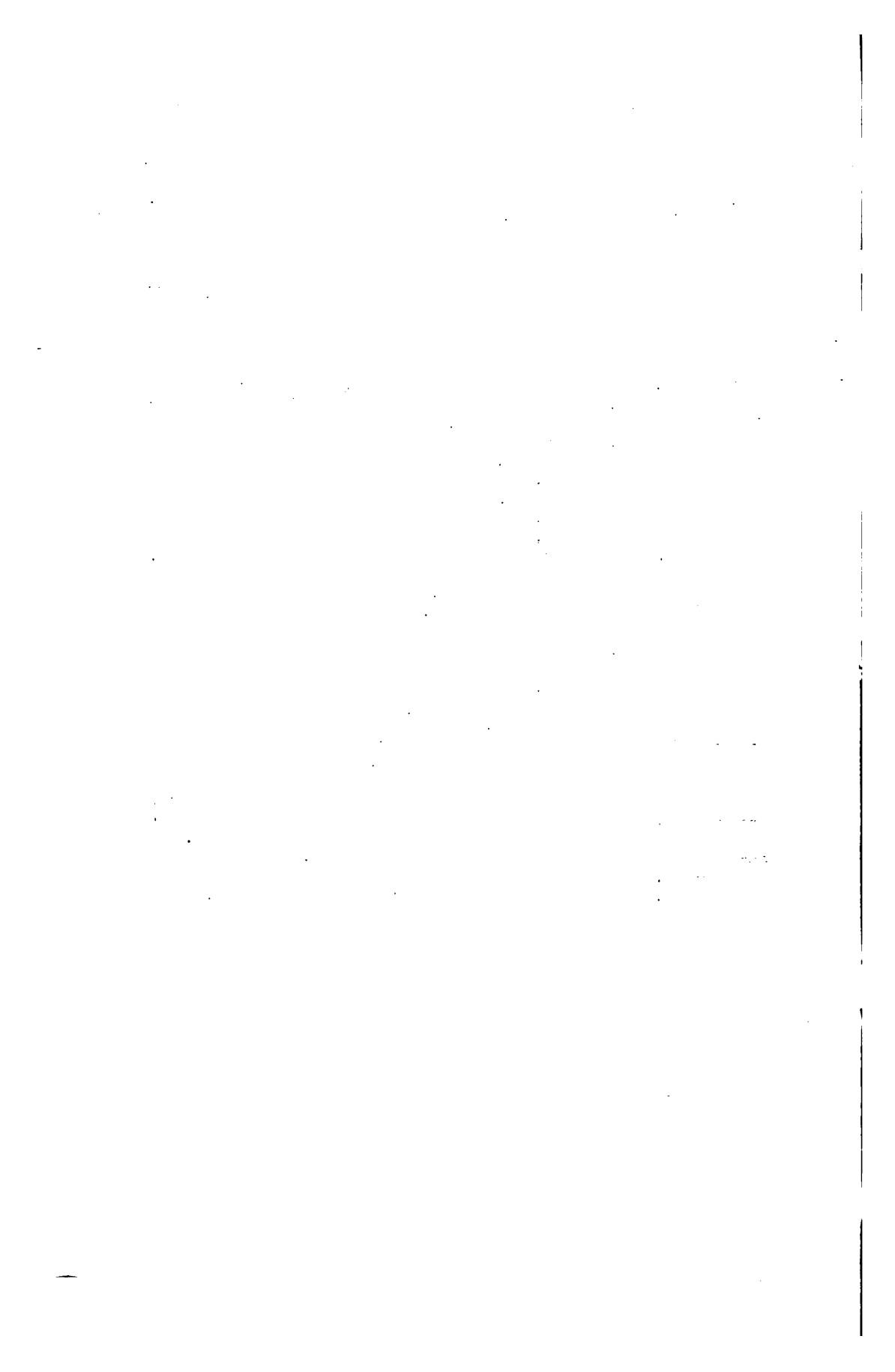
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No. 462, dated Lahore, 27th April 1885.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner,  
Punjab,

To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to submit herewith, for the orders of Government, the Final Report of the First Regular Settlement of the Simla District by Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Wace, then Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and now Second Financial Commissioner.

2. Exclusive of military cantonments, the Simla District comprises an area of less than 81 square miles, distributed over five detached iláquas. The first of these iláquas is Kálka, a small tract about one square mile in area, acquired by gift from the Mahárája of Patiála as a site for a bazár and dépôt at the spot where the road to Simla first enters the hills. The second iláqua is Bharauli, with which are included the isolated villages of Kála and Kalag, and a small detached group of four villages near Kasauli known as the Shiwa Iláqua. The area of the whole is about 15,000 acres, which have remained in our possession since the close of the Gurkha War, when the old ruling family was found to be extinct. The main Bharauli territory consists of a narrow valley in the hollow of the hills stretching from Subáthu to Kiári Ghát on the Simla road. The third iláqua is Simla, a small tract of less than 4,000 acres, chiefly occupied by the hill station of Simla, the cultivated area being less than 200 acres. The whole iláqua was acquired in 1830 from Patiála and Keonthal in exchange for other land. The fourth is Kot Khái, a small territory of about 22,000 acres, lying 20 miles east of Simla around the sources of the Giri. It was acquired in 1828 by voluntary cession of the Rája Bhagwán Singh, who abdicated after a long course of misgovernment. The fifth and last iláqua is Kot Guru, otherwise known as Kotgarh. It is another small tract of less than 11,000 acres, lying along a spur of the Hathi mountain on the bank of the Sutlej, 22 miles north-east from Simla as the crow flies. It originally belonged to the Kot Khái principality, was then appropriated by the Rája of Kulu, from whom it was forcibly taken by Bashahr, in whose possession it remained for forty years, when it was seized by

the Gurkhas. On our invitation it was again occupied by Kulu troops during the Gurkha War of 1815, and was eventually retained by us when these hostilities were brought to a close.

3. In a hill country like that round Simla communications will always be more or less difficult. Nevertheless these five iláquas may be said to be well furnished both with roads and markets for all the demands of their petty traffic. The main artery of communication will always be the road between Kálka and Simla, with its continuation towards Thibet. The old road to Simla and the various hill roads and paths which cross the country in numerous directions form valuable feeders to these. And the stations of Simla, Kasauli, Dagshai, Subáthu and Jutogh not only furnish an ample market for most kinds of agricultural, dairy and forest produce, but also create a demand for labour which cannot be satisfied by the resources of the immediate neighbourhood, but has to be met by importations from Kulu and other places more distant.

4. The great mass of the population is composed of Kanets. There are also a good many Population. Kohlís, and not a few Chamárs. The small remainder is made up of Brahmins, Rájpúts, Khatrís and other miscellaneous castes. Of the Kanets and the Kohlís, or Dágís, an account has been given in Mr. Lyall's

\* See also on this subject paragraph 487 of Mr. Ibbetson's Census Report.

Settlement Report of Kángra which need not be reproduced here.\* The total number of souls in the district is stated by Colonel Wace as 16,135. This enumeration appears to include the population of Kálka Bazár, but it clearly excludes the inhabitants of Simla, Kasauli and the military stations. The Census Report gives the total number of persons as 42,945, of whom 20,909 live in villages; but the number given by Colonel Wace is probably a more correct representation of the agricultural population. Even taken at this lower figure, the people are packed at the rate of 893 per square mile cultivated in Kot Khái and Kot Guru, and at little short of 1,300 per square mile cultivated in the other three iláquas. The exact rate at which population grows or decreases in these hills is very uncertain owing to the absence of any trustworthy records of past years.

That the past quarter of a century has witnessed a considerable increase appears to be beyond doubt, but Colonel Wace has mentioned some facts which suggest that a limit has now been reached which will only be very gradually enlarged. In fact, the population is already about as numerous as the land can support in comfort. For such small luxuries as they possess the people are in all probability dependent on the sale of miscellaneous produce in the hill marts or on the wages of their labour. Should the population continue to increase, it must either be relieved by emigration or develop a class entirely supported by wages. There is little room perhaps for any deterioration in the standard of living.

### 5. The system of joint responsibility has been introduced in theory throughout the whole district.

Tenures.

But hitherto it has never been enforced in practice, and probably never will be. The individual holding, as in the neighbouring Hill States, is the real revenue unit, and the tenures are essentially ryotwár. If the jágír and máfi lands of the three interior iláquas (which are peculiar in circumstances) be omitted, it appears that 77 per cent. of the cultivation is in the hands of the owners in Bharauli and Kálka, 86 per cent. in Simla, 95 per cent. in Kot Guru, and 96 per cent. in Kot Khái. The remainder is held by tenants whose rentals are somewhat various. The individual holdings are small. In the exceedingly limited Kálka iláqua an owner's cultivated holding averages 8·2 acres. But in Bharauli and the Khálsa lands of Simla the average is only 2 acres; and 4 acres in the Khálsa lands of Kot Guru and Kot Khái. A tenant's holding is 2 acres in the Khálsa lands of Kot Guru, half that quantity in the Khálsa lands of Kot Khái and Simla, and less than an acre in the other two iláquas. These figures, however, require to be taken with some modifications. Thus in Bharauli each cultivated holding has attached to it a double portion of grass lands. And in all the iláquas it must be remembered that the number of owners' holdings in the settlement record is generally a good deal larger than the number of proprietor families; that is to say, each family has on the average more than one holding. Colonel Wace has applied the correction necessary on this account to his figures for Simla and the two Kots. The results given above for these three iláquas, therefore, represent as nearly as possible the true average area per. family. No similar correction has been applied to the Bharauli and Kálka figures. Nor is it possible

for the Financial Commissioner to supply this omission. For the results in the iláquas which have been corrected are so various as to show conclusively that nothing but actual enumeration can be a safe guide in such a case. Thus in the Khálsa lands of Kot Khái the corrected result in the Chewar Kothí does not vary very much from the uncorrected, but in three other Kothís of the same iláqua the difference is considerably more than 100 per cent. Similarly, in Iláqua Simla the two sets of results for the Khálsa lands are much the same, but in Kot Guru the difference varies from rather less to rather more than 100 per cent. On the whole, it seems safe to conclude that the figures for Bharauli and Kálka understate the area held by each family by at least 50 per cent., and probably by a good deal more.

**6. The system of cultivation is of the small type. It could hardly be otherwise with such Cultivation and crops. small holdings, strangely situated fields and dense population. Throughout it depends a good deal on irrigation and a great deal on manure. The crops grown are somewhat numerous, and are all carefully described by Colonel Wace. The most important are wheat, barley and poppy in the spring, with rice, maize and ginger in the autumn. The first two of these are in general cultivation, as is also rice. Maize and ginger are mostly confined to Bharauli and Kálka, while the poppy keeps to the three interior iláquas. The soil is divided into the three great classes of irrigated, rain land with manure, and rain land without manure. The proportion of manured land is unusually high, and the manuring is in all probability rather heavy. In the Kálka and Bharauli iláquas, according to the figures given by Colonel Wace, 375 acres of irrigated land give 610 acres of crops per annum ; 1,633 acres of manured rain land give 2,732 acres of crops ; while 920 acres of unmanured rain land give little more than a single crop. The returns for the three interior iláquas which are less favourable will be found in Appendix No. II G.**

**7. The old fiscal history of these iláquas is fully described by Colonel Wace, who at the commencement of his operations found a settlement which had worked well on the whole and left the people contented, in a condition of real though humble comfort. In the new assessment produce estimates were not**

Fiscal history and assessments.

attempted. Practically the old khewat rates were taken as the foundation of the work and applied to the existing area of cultivation with such changes as appeared necessary to Colonel Wace on account of former inequalities of distribution, rise in prices, change in circumstances of the people, or other like causes. The general result is exhibited in the following table, from which jágír and máfi lands are excluded :—

Iláqua.	Old assessment.	New assessment.	INCREASE.	
			Rupees.	Per cent.
Bharauli	4,333	5,124	791	18
Kálka	418	575	157	38
Simla	471	488	17	4
Kot Khái	6,323	6,996	673	11
Kot Guru	2,318	3,156	838	36

These figures seem to the Financial Commissioner to indicate a fair but full assessment. The following table extracted from Colonel Wace's 63rd paragraph exhibits the incidence of the revenue upon cultivation under the old and the new settlement at the date when each was introduced :—

Iláqua.	RATE OF GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE PER ACRE			
	<i>Of total cultivation.</i>		<i>Of unirrigated cultivation, the revenue and area of irrigated land being both deducted.</i>	
	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bharauli	2 9 0	2 1 0	2 3 0	*1 12 0
Kot Khái	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 9 6	1 11 6
Kot Guru	0 15 0	1 5 0	0 9 0	0 13 0

\* But not reckoning the large area of very poor changar, a fourth of the whole cultivation, and the revenue paid by it, the rate would be Rs. 2-5-0.

The Financial Commissioner thinks that Colonel Wace felt a natural disposition to assess rather by holdings than by kothís or parganas. This disposition clearly grew stronger as the work progressed and in the assessment of Kot Guru and Kot Khái seems to have formed the governing principle of action. The method has many theoretical merits, while the size of the Simla District is small enough to allow of its proper practical application. But the Financial Commissioner is disposed to think that an assessment based on units so small as the holding will generally be somewhat heavier than that which deals with nothing smaller than villages.

8. The provincial cesses throughout the district amount to Rs. 9-5-4 per cent., viz., one per cent. Cesses. for education and the rest for local rate. The village cesses are for lambardárs, patwárí and malba. The lambardárs receive five per cent. without exception. The malba is assessed at one per cent. except in Kot Khái and Kot Guru where nothing is paid. The patwári cess is five per cent. in Kot Khái and six-and-a-quarter per cent. elsewhere. This cess is collected by the Deputy Commissioner, and patwárí are paid fixed salaries on the usual plan. The whole patwári arrangements have been carefully revised by Colonel Wace. Road and dák cesses are not levied, the people being liable to certain customary services for the repair of the district roads and the carriage of service posts—a liability which it has been considered advisable to maintain.

9. In a letter No. 75 of 15th April 1885 the Punjab Government has approved of the Miscellaneous matters. arrangements proposed in Colonel Wace's 67th paragraph for the regulation of the reclamation of waste in Kot Guru, Kot Khái and Simla. The Financial Commissioner's remarks as to joint responsibility quoted in Colonel Wace's 66th paragraph were also approved at the same time.

10. The operations included a forest settlement also conducted by Colonel Wace. There are no Forest settlement. Government forest lands in Bharauli and Kalka except one small area of 214 acres. In Kot Khái and Kot Guru, however, the wastes are State property subject to certain rights on the part of the villagers which are

greatest in regard to that portion of the wastes included in village boundaries. The total area so included in the two Kot iláquas is 12,142 acres, the arrangements for the management of which are fully explained in Colonel Wace's 72nd paragraph. The Financial Commissioner thinks that these arrangements may remain as part of the settlement at present. Hereafter, if necessary, action can be taken under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act as desired by Colonel Wace. At the same time it is perhaps advisable to point out that the procedure under the Punjab Laws Act is somewhat cumbrous, while there might naturally be some hesitation in applying penal provisions to the breach of management orders couched in language so lax as that of the order quoted by Colonel Wace. Moreover, as the wastes are the property of Government, theft, mischief, or other injury would seem to be punishable under the ordinary law which should be found sufficient in dealing with a quiet population like that of Simla.

11. In the wastes of Kot Guru and Kot Khái, not Reserves in Kot Khái and included within village limits, Colonel Kot Guru. Wace formed reserved forests to the extent of 8,818 acres. The forests are six in number, and in most of them liberal rights of user have been conceded. The arrangements for iron smelting in Kot Khái will require careful supervision.

12. In his 77th paragraph Colonel Wace explains the arrangements made in the small Forests of Simla iláqua. forest area of the Simla iláqua which was dealt with by him. These arrangements have satisfied the Municipal authorities.

13. Colonel Wace's forest arrangements were sanctioned by the Punjab Government in a letter No. 174, of 15th April 1885, which drew special attention to the 73rd paragraph of the present report. The notification reserving nine forests was published in the *Punjab Gazette* of 16th April 1885.

14. In the letters marginally\* noted, the Punjab Orders required. Government has already sanctioned the cesses to be levied, expressed general approval of the assessments, and directed No. 272 of 4th November 1882. No. 75 of 15th April 1884. that the new settlement be introduced for a period of 30 years. The sanction to the forest arrange-

\* No. 272 of 4th November 1882.

No. 75 of 15th April 1884.

ments has been already quoted. It is now necessary to give formal sanction to the new assessment for 30 years from its introduction, and at the same time to sanction the new record of rights.

15. The work was completed in about two-years-and-a-half at a cost of Rs. 18,366. The Conclusion. net increase to the Government revenue is Rs. 2,748 per annum. From first to last the operations were conducted by Colonel Wace in addition to his other duties as Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. The work done appears to the Financial Commissioner to have been economical, speedy and careful. The results can hardly fail to be most useful to the district administration. The obligations of Government to Colonel Wace for his faithful discharge of a duty not properly belonging to him have been acknowledged on more than one occasion, and Colonel Davies trusts that he may now receive the thanks of Government for the complete final report which he has submitted.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 163, dated 13th August 1885.

**READ—**

The Report of the first Regular Settlement of the Simla District written by Colonel E. G. WACE when acting as Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

Letter from the Financial Commissioner (Colonel DAVIES, C.S.I.), No. 462 of 27th of April 1885, submitting the above Report.

**RESOLUTION.—**The Simla District consists of a number of detached tracts, which have been acquired from time to time in a manner almost fortuitous,—sometimes for purposes connected with the establishment of a sanitarium, as in the case of Simla and Kálka; sometimes for strategic purposes, as in the case of Bharauli and Kot Guru; and sometimes from the necessity of preserving the peace, as in Kot Khái. Exclusive of military cantonments, the whole district does not measure more than 81 square miles. It is thus by far the smallest district charge in the Punjab, and perhaps in the whole of India.

Following the order observed in the settlement operations, and beginning with the lowest lying parts of the district, the first tract which comes under notice is that of Kálka. It consists of two villages surrounded by Patiála territory, and comprises an area of about one square mile. It lies about 2,200 feet above sea-level, is situated at the foot of the Kasauli hill just where the new road to Simla enters the mountains, and its acquisition was necessary to form a bazar and dépôt on the line of communications with Simla. The lands which form the station of Kálka were transferred by His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála as a gift to the British Government.

The Bharauli iláqua consists of some 15,000 acres, and lies about 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea-level. The tract came into British possession at the close of the Gurkha War in 1815. The family to which it originally belonged was extinct, and its possession was claimed by several contending parties, and as its importance as a military position commanding the lower hills rendered its retention by the British Government desirable and necessary, possession was taken

of it on behalf of the State. It is in form a narrow strip of country, reaching from Subáthu to Kiári Ghát near Simla. It is bounded on the north and east by Patiála territory, and along a small part of its east boundary by Keonthal. On the south and west it is bounded by the small States of Baghát and Kuthár. Besides this strip of land there are the detached villages of Kála and Kalag, 10 miles from Simla on the old road, and a cluster of four villages known as the Shiwa iláqua three miles north-west of Kasauli.

The lands forming the Simla iláqua were acquired by negotiation with the Chiefs of Patiála and Keonthal in the year 1830 for the purpose of forming a sanitarium. In exchange for his portion of the Simla Hill, which comprised some 13 villages yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 937, the Rána of Keonthal was given the parganah of Rayín, which produced a revenue of Rs. 1,289. Three villages in the parganah of Bharauli were made over to His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála in exchange for four villages in his portion of Simla which brought in a revenue of Rs. 245 per annum.

The iláqua of Kot Khái was annexed in 1828 owing to the continued misconduct of the Rána, and to his expressed wish that the Government should take over the country. It is a mountainous tract, containing the source of the Giri river. On the north it is bounded by Bashahr; on the south by Keonthal; on the west by Keonthal, Kumhársain and Balsan; and on the east by Darkuti and Jubbal. It is cut off from Kot Guru by 10 miles of mountain country, and its eastern boundary lies 20 miles due east of Simla.

The Kot Guru iláqua, commonly called Kotgarh, lies 22 miles north-east of Simla as the crow flies, and 50 miles by road. It reaches down from a height of 4,500 feet on the Kotgarh ridge, which is a spur of the Hattu mountain, to the bed of the Sutlej, which is about 3,000 feet above sea-level. It belonged originally to the Rána of Kot Khái, but was made over by him to the Rája of Kulu for administration. The Kulu Rája appropriated the trust, but ten years later the tract was ceded by Kulu to Bashahr after a battle in which the Rája of Kulu was killed. For 40 years Kotgarh was held by Bashahr, but on the invasion of the

Gurkhas it passed into their posssesion. In 1815 the British force advanced for the purpose of expelling the Gurkhas from their possessions acquired between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and after breaking up the Gurkha power on the hills it was determined to occupy Kot Guru permanently. Its commanding position between the snowy ranges, its numerous military posts, among the rest the fort of Hattu, and the level ground in its neighbourhood suitable for cantonments, marked it out as a favourable spot for occupation for military purposes.

2. The population of the Simla District may be said to be almost entirely agricultural. In Population. Kot Khái and Kot Guru there is no class corresponding to the Baniahs and Khatrís of the plains, who live solely by money-lending and shop-keeping, and in Bharauli all the mortgages, with the exception of two, were *boná fide* transactions between the agriculturists themselves.

The Kanets form 67 per cent. of the agricultural population of the district. There are many traditions as to their origin, but they are popularly supposed to be Rájpúts who have lost caste in the usual way by allowing the practice of paying money for a wife and of the second marriage of widows (*karewa*). They are a simple-minded, orderly people, quiet and peaceful in their pursuits, truthful in character, and submissive to authority. They are all Hindús.

Next in numerical importance come the Kohlís, also known as Dágíls or Chanáls in the Kángra District. They are the menials and farm-labourers of the hills. The Kohlís work in the fields and weave *pattu*, holding small pieces of land at rents little in excess of the revenue and paying the landlord by their work (*baith*). Writing in 1850, Mr. Edwards says of the Kohlís of Kot Guru that they were considered the slaves of the soil and performed all menial offices.

The other castes are insignificant in numbers, and are merely mentioned in passing by Colonel Wace. The population of the district is stated as 16,135, but this enumeration, while including the people living in the Kálka bazár, excludes the inhabitants of Simla, Kasauli and the military stations. The number given by Colonel Wace, however, correctly

represents the agricultural population. At this figure the population per square mile of cultivation is 893 in Kot Khái and Kot Guru, and little short of 1,300 in the other three iláquas. There are no very trustworthy statistics to show the exact rate at which population has increased or decreased, but it may be accepted that it has now reached a limit beyond which only very gradual progress is possible.

3. The agricultural system throughout the district is one in which the cultivators own their own fields. Where tenancies exist they are to be accounted for by the fact that the services of Kohlis and other menials are necessary to the owner, and that in return for these services small plots of land have been leased out. Real rents are rare. The holdings are small,—in Bharauli the owner's holding averages 2 acres, in Kot Khái and Kot Guru 4 acres, and the tenant's holding is about one-half of this. This is probably a low statement of the areas held by cultivators, but in most cases each holding is supplemented by an equal amount of grass land which enables the cultivator to keep two or three milch cows or buffaloes. The *ghi* is very carefully preserved, and is sold to pay the revenue. In Kot Khái there is a local superstition which prevents the people from drinking milk except in the form of butter-milk, the more valuable butter being set aside to meet extraordinary charges. Owing to the vicinity of Simla and the military stations of the district, the people are enabled to eke out a livelihood by the sale of wood and grass, by weaving *pattu*, by coolie labour or by service. The produce of their small holdings is mostly consumed by the cultivators, and the marketing is confined to what must be sold in order to pay the revenue, buy clothes, or meet urgent social expenses. The houses are comfortable, and brass utensils are generally used, but the scale of food if compared with that prevailing in the plains is poor. "A porridge made of maize-meal and butter-milk in the morning; bread and *dál* or greens in the evening, the bread sometimes of wheat, but usually of maize." "No doubt the scale of living is what the people are accustomed to, and probably distinctly better than what was common 50 years ago, but that the life is a hard one and the diet really indifferent is evidenced by the fact that large families are very rare."

4. As might be expected, the system of cultivation is of a minute type. It may be divided into three classes according as the land is either (1) irrigated, or (2) manured, or (3) cultivated without either irrigation or manure. The irrigated land is known as *kyár*, the unirrigated but thoroughly manured land as *bakhil*, and the lands lying away from the homestead as *changar* or *karáli*. The crops are various, but the most important are wheat, barley and poppy in the spring, with rice, maize and ginger in the autumn. Maize and ginger are chiefly grown in Bharauli and Kálka, while the poppy is cultivated in Kot Khái and Kot Guru. The proportion of the waste to cultivated land varies in the different iláquas. Thus in Bharauli the grass fields are double the cultivation; in Kot Khái they equal only half the cultivated area. A reason for this difference may be found in the fact that in Kot Khái cattle are fewer, and that there is no sale of grass; whereas in Bharauli cattle are numerous and there is always a ready demand for grass. The total area under cultivation throughout the district is in round number 10,000 acres. Of this 700 acres are irrigated and 5,600 acres are classed as manured.

5. On the whole, the condition of the people may be regarded as fairly prosperous. The cultivators of the Bharauli iláqua are benefited by the vicinity of the hill cantonments. In Kot Khái the agriculturists are fairly well off. Some trade in opium, others earn money in Simla or work as carriers. The revenue is paid by the sale of opium, by wages earned, or by the sale of grain and butter. In Kot Guru cultivation has extended and prices have improved. Grain finds an easy market in Simla; much is earned there in wages; and on the whole money to pay the revenue is obtained with little difficulty. There is no general indebtedness in the district. In Kálka there are no mortgages at all. In Bharauli usufructuary mortgages cover one-twelfth of the cultivation, but of these only two are held by Khatrís and all the rest are transactions between agriculturists. The chief causes of mortgage debts are stated by Colonel Wace to be expenses incurred at marriages and deaths, and in legal proceedings. In Kot Khái 386 acres and in Kot Guru 119 acres are held by mortgagees. The practice of mortgaging is of very old standing, and the money that can be raised by mortgage has risen greatly of late years.

6. The tenures of land in the Simla District are much the same as those prevailing in Kángra. The Rája was the overlord, and the land-holders were crown tenants possessed of a right they termed a *wárisi* or inheritance, not a *maliki* or lordship. The ultimate title in land was the *pattah*, or deed of grant of the Rája. The unenclosed waste was the property of the Rája, and the rights therein of the cultivators were of the nature of rights of use only, although they were very liberal in their character. The *wárisi* or hereditary right to hold or cultivate land was not saleable ; for the holders "never considered their tenure of that absolute and perfect character that they could transfer it finally to another. The land, they argued, belongs to Government ; ours is simply the right to cultivate."

As in Kángra, the scattered houses with their patches of culturable land have been grouped into circuits, locally termed *bhoj*, parganah, or kothi, and each circuit has been treated as a *mahal* and assessed with a lump sum, for the payment of which all the land-owners have been made jointly responsible during the term of the settlement. In other words, the system of joint responsibility obtaining in the plains has been introduced in theory throughout the district ; but, as explained by Colonel Davies, in practice the individual holding has remained the real revenue unit, and as in the past it has never been found necessary to actually enforce the principle of joint responsibility, so it may be hoped it may prove unnecessary to do so in the future. The system of joint responsibility has been in force since 1851, but it has not caused any material change in the internal relations of the land-owners of each circuit. Excluding the *jágir* and *máfi* lands, 77 per cent. of the cultivation is in the hands of the owners in Bharauli and Kálka, 86 per cent. in Simla, 95 per cent. in Kot Guru, and 96 per cent. in Kot Khái.

7. There have been various settlements of the several iláquas, the general result of which has been that the people are contented and fairly comfortable. The assessments were made in a rough manner, and roughly and frequently revised. It is unnecessary to refer to the details of the previous fiscal history of the district. In commencing his operations, Colonel Wace found a settlement which had

worked well on the whole. In framing the new assessments, produce estimates were not attempted, for it would have been impossible to place a marketable value on the produce, for, as remarked by Colonel Wace in his report on Kot Khái, no accurate information could be given as to prices in a tract where there were no shopkeepers or regular traders. The old *kheuwat* rates, which were probably based on customary rates of great antiquity, have practically been taken as the foundation of the work and applied to the changed circumstances of the Simla District.

8. The general result of the settlement is that the land revenue has been raised from Rs. 13,863 to Rs. 16,339. The detail by iláquas is as follows :—

Iláqua.	Old assessment.	New assessment.	INCREASE.	
			Rupees.	Per cent.
Bharauli	... 4,333	5,124	791	18
Kálka	... 418	575	157	38
Simla	... 471	488	17	4
Kot Khái	... 6,323	6,996	673	11
Kot Guru	... 2,318	3,156	838	36
Total	... 13,863	16,339	2,476	18

In Bharauli the assessment has been raised from Rs. 4,333 to Rs. 5,124, an increase of 18 per cent.; while in Kálka the assessment has been fixed at Rs. 575, an increase of Rs. 157, or 38 per cent. on the former revenue. Cultivation in these tracts has extended by 50 per cent. and prices have advanced 100 per cent.

The villages possess singular advantages in the way of large markets, but little land has been sold, and the mortgages are in the hands of fellow cultivators.

In the Simla iláqua the assessment is Rs. 488, as compared with the former jama of Rs. 471,—an increase of Rs. 17.

In Kot Khái rates have been fixed varying from Rs. 4-1-0 to Re. 0-11-0 per acre, the general tendency being to lower charges on the best soils and to raise them elsewhere. The new assessment is Rs. 6,996, or 11 per cent. higher than the old assessment, Rs. 6,323, and falls at the rate of Re. 1-12-0 per cultivated acre. This assessment was willingly accepted by the people, and such objections as were made were fully enquired into during attestation.

In Kot Guru the assessment has been increased by Rs. 838, the present assessment being Rs. 3,156 as against the old assessment of Rs. 2,318. This tract has benefited greatly by its easy communications with Simla, and a considerable increase of revenue was therefore to be looked for from it.

9. The incidence of the revenue on cultivation according to the former and new settlement is shown below :—

Iláqua.	RATE OF GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE PER ACRE			
	<i>Of total cultivation.</i>		<i>Of unirrigated cultivation, the revenue and area of irrigated land being both deducted.</i>	
	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bharauli	... 2 9 0	2 1 0	2 3 0	*1 12 0
Kot Khái	... 1 10 0	1 12 0	1 9 6	1 11 6
Kot Guru	... 0 15 0	1 5 0	0 9 0	0 13 0

\* But not reckoning the large area of very poor changar, a fourth of the whole cultivation, and the revenue paid by it, the rate would be Rs. 2-5-0.

It is difficult to compare these rates with those prevailing in adjacent tracts, but taking Bharauli, in which iláqua the incidence rules highest, it would appear that the assessment is heavier than that paid in Kumaon and Garhwál, but about the same as that paid in the iláquas of Seoráj and Kulu, and in Tahsíl Kángra in the Kángra District. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to examine in detail the assessment work of an officer of so wide and varied an experience as Colonel Wace, and he has no doubt that the revenue fixed at the present settlement is on the whole fair and adequate. Subject, therefore, to the approval of the Government of India, His Honor is pleased to sanction the assessment for a term of 30 years. As is usually the case the assessment being virtually made upon holdings falls somewhat heavier than an assessment based on the larger unit of villages generally does. On the other hand, the consideration given to each individual holding and the careful distribution of the revenue have doubtless ensured fairer results both to the cultivator and to Government. The revenue demand is paid in four equal instalments on 1st December, 1st February, 15th June, and 15th July. These dates are considered suitable, and no alteration is proposed with regard to them.

10. The cesses for the public service fall at 9-5-4 per cent. of land revenue, which is exactly the same rate as formerly prevailed. Of this 1 per cent. is for schools and the rest for the local rate. The village owners are, by custom, responsible for the repairs of the roads, and, similarly, they are bound to carry all service posts. No dák or road cesses have therefore been imposed. For village service Rs. 6-4-0 is taken for the Patwáris' cess, and Rs. 5-0-0 for Lambardárs. These cesses are sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

11. Orders have already been passed on the subject of the reclamation of waste land and its assessment in the Simla, Kot Guru and Kot Khái iláquas. The waste is the property of Government and cannot be cultivated without permission. When permission is given, the ownership passes to the cultivator, subject to the usual liability for revenue. Waste land which may be broken up during the settlement will be assessed at a rate of 2 annas per biga. By this means

a useful restriction is placed on cultivation in cases where it might interfere with the fodder and fuel supply, and at the same time the principle of the State's ownership is clearly asserted.

Orders have also been issued regarding the proposals of Colonel Wace on the forests of the district, *vide* Proceedings of the Punjab Government, Forest Department, Nos. 1—3 for April 1885. The arrangements made by Colonel Wace appear to be judicious and well calculated to secure the interests of Government, and to provide for an efficient conservancy of the Simla forests, without in any way trenching on the rights of the villagers. At present it seems superfluous to take any action under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act, and these arrangements may therefore be considered as part of the settlement.

12. The work of settlement has been completed very rapidly, and His Honor concurs in the remark of the Financial Commissioner that it has been done economically, speedily and carefully. When it was originally decided to make a regular settlement of the Simla District it was proposed by the Settlement Commissioner that the work should be effected under his supervision. No considerable enhancement of the revenue was expected, and the chief object of the settlement was to obtain a good record of rights. That this has been achieved, the experience and ability of Colonel Wace, who has had charge of the operations from first to last, is sufficient guarantee, and Sir Charles Aitchison fully endorses the opinion of Colonel Davies that the results of the settlement cannot fail to be most useful to the district administration. The sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore accorded to the record of rights and to the forest records which, as above stated, will be held to be part of the settlement. The subject of Village Note Books is not mentioned by Colonel Wace, but it is presumed that they have been prepared as in the case of all other recent settlements. The whole work was finished in about two-and-a-half years at a cost of Rs. 18,366, and the net increase to the Government revenue is Rs. 2,748 per annum. The cost of the settlement will therefore be recovered in something less than six-and-a-half years.

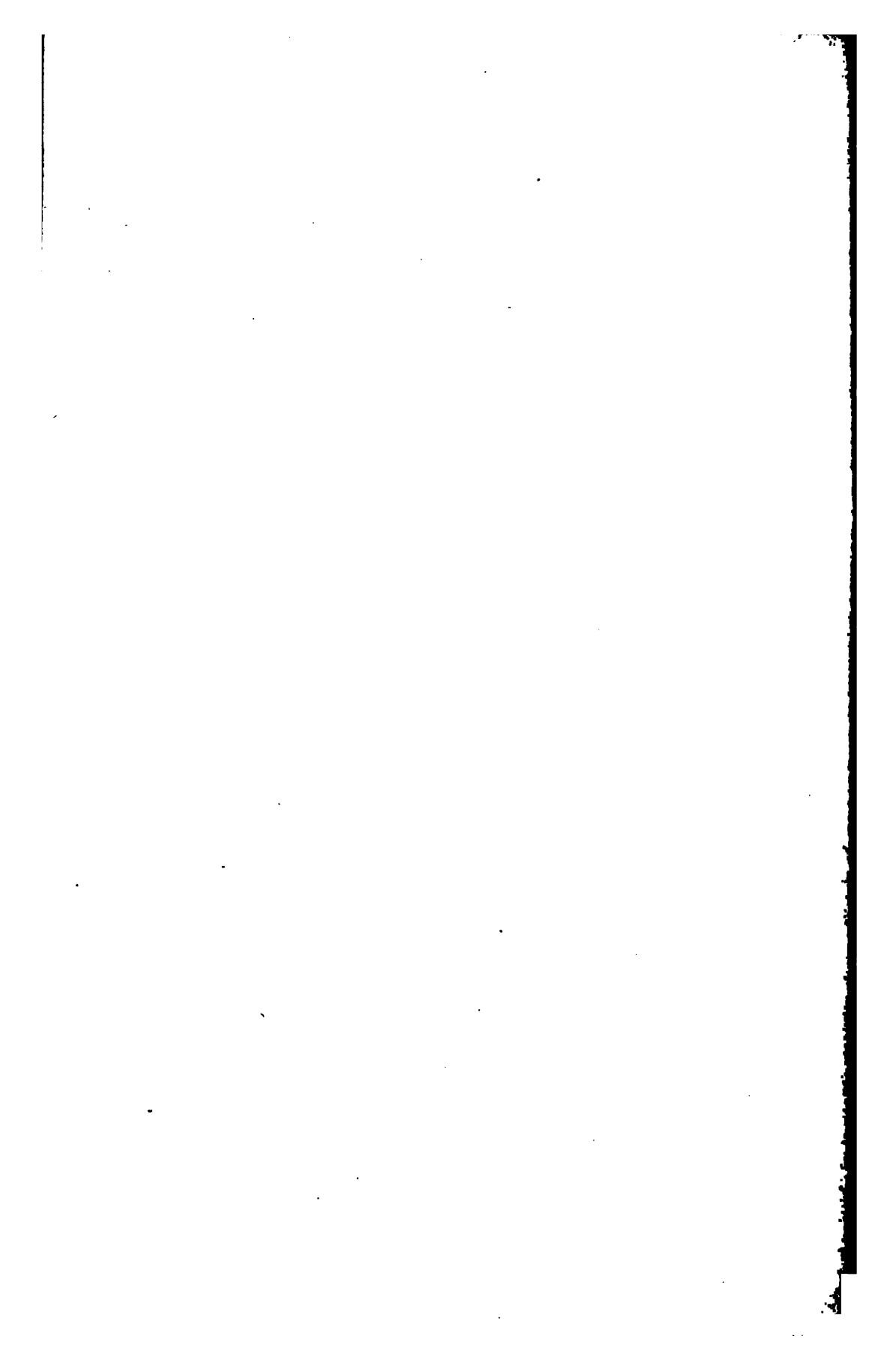
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In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his special obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Wace for his valuable services in undertaking and completing the settlement of the Simla District.

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**ORDER.**—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Financial Commissioner for information and guidance.

Also that the Resolution with the papers read in the preamble be submitted to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, for confirmation of the sanction of the settlement for a period of 30 years.



701  
No. \_\_\_\_\_ R., dated Simla, the 13th October 1885.  
172-2

From—E. C. BUCK, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,  
To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fanshawe's letter No. 164, dated the 13th August last, giving cover to the final report of the first regular settlement of the Simla District, and to the remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Financial Commissioner.

2. The result of the settlement is satisfactory, and the assessment, though full, has evidently been made with much care by Colonel Wace, on whose judgment full reliance is deservedly placed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Governor-General in Council has therefore no hesitation in confirming the sanction of the assessment for the period of 30 years from the date of its introduction. All the matters of importance mentioned in the report have been considered by the several reviewing authorities, and the only subject which seems to His Excellency in Council to call for special remark is that of the arrangements made to prevent further waste of existing fuel and timber supplies. This subject will be considered separately, and a further communication will be made to you regarding it.

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Endorsement by the Punjab Government.  
No. 210, dated 27th October 1885.

COPY, with copy of Punjab Government's letter No. 164, dated 13th August 1885, forwarded to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for the information of Colonels Davies and Wace.



No. 368.

*Dated Lahore, the 16th August 1884.*

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. WACE,  
*Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,*  
PUNJAB,

To

R. G. THOMSON, Esq.,  
*Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner,*  
PUNJAB.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the final Report of the Simla Settlement required by C.V. 7 of the rules under the Simla Settlement, appended to the Land Revenue Act. The Annual Demand Statement and Statement of Tenures are appended; as also a summary of the Notifications under which the Settlement operations have been carried out and a Map of the Simla district. The village statements I have made over to the Deputy Commissioner. My report is necessarily confined to the Settlement operations and to information likely to be of use in the Revenue administration of the district. It consists principally of extracts from my Assessment and Forest Reports.

2. The Settlement was commenced in May 1881; and I have been in charge of it, as Settlement Officer, from first to last. The subordinate establishment has been one Deputy Superintendent, a Munsarim, and a few temporary employés. The history of the operations can be dismissed very briefly. The Settlement has been a first regular Settlement, and it has included a complete survey, the preparation of the record of rights, assessment of the revenue, and a Forest Settlement. The work was done in two sections; first, the lower portions of the district, viz., Bharauli, Shiva, and Kalka, were taken up and completed by June 1882; then the upper portion Kotkhai, Kotguru, and the Simla villages; the work in these being completed by November 1883.

**Area settled.**      **3. The area thus settled as ascertained by the Settlement measurements is as follows :—**

Tahsil,	Block.	Total area (acres)	DETAILS OF AREA IN ACRES.						REVENUE (MAAFI INCLUDED.)		POPULATION.	
			Reserved Forests.	Other Government land.	Unculturable	Grazing fields.	Abandoned cultivation.	Cultivated.	Former	New.	Total.	Per square mile cultivated.
Simla ...	Kalka	684	...	136	129	...	55	364	449	595	1,437	2,625
	Pharauli with	14,989	...	206	6,932	5,081	226	2,564	4,449	5,279	4,403	1,099
	Shiva	3,867	477	2,840	83	265	66	197	441	573	448	1,466
	Total Tahsil ...	19,840	477	3,162	7,094	5,326	836	3,125	5,839	6,447	6,288	1,288
Kotkhai ..	Kotkhai	22,042	7,190	7,019	497	2,382	470	4,484	6,228	7,980	6,403	913
	Kotguru	10,782	1,628	5,123	372	915	172	2,572	2,171	3,443	3,444	857
	Total Tahsil ...	32,824	8,818	12,142	869	3,297	642	7,056	8,399	11,423	9,847	893
Total District		... 53,364	9,295	16,324	7,983	8,623	978	10,181	18,736	17,870	16,135	1,014

This statement does not include the areas of the military cantonments. The entries for Kotkhai are, perhaps, not quite as they will finally stand, because some boundary disputes with Jubal, Darkoti, and Khanaiti which arose in 1881 when Settlement operations commenced, have not yet been finally decided by the Deputy Commissioner.

**4. Before describing each tract and its Settlement, it will be Manner in which the convenient to quote from a Report submitted Simla district came into our hands in 1850 to the Board of Administration for hands.** the Punjab a short account of the manner in which the Simla district came into our hands, and of the revenue tenures then existing. The writer was Mr. W. Edwards, then Superintendent of the Hill States.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's despatch, and No. 238 of the 11th June last, calling for information respecting the different Government districts subordinate to this office, their size, population, resources, physical and social characteristics; together with full details of existing establishments in all departments, and the changes I may be prepared to recommend in the organization of each.

2. In accordance with these instructions I have now the honor to submit the following report, but, in explanation of the great delay which has been permitted to occur in furnishing it, I would beg to observe that in consequence of the great confusion which, from one cause or another, exists among the earlier records of this office, the absence of many important documents, and the mutilated condition of others, as also the utter want of all accurate information on many of the points required to be reported upon, it has been out of my

power to place before the Board the details called for, except by previously personally visiting each district, and remaining in each, for a period sufficient to acquaint myself with its circumstances, and thus my duties at Simla, the Sudder station, prevented my doing before the middle of November last.

3. Before proceeding to report on the districts in detail, I may observe that our first connection with these hills occurred in 1814, when, in the war which was then being carried on between the British Government and the Nepaulese, it became one of the indispensable parts of the system of military operations, and of political arrangements, to cause the expulsion of the Goorkhas from the hill territory they had conquered and occupied, lying between the Jumna and the Sutlej. Major-General Sir David Ochterlony was accordingly directed to operate with a division of the army in this quarter.

4. The rugged nature of the country and the small numerical strength of the British force which could be spared for the duty, made it imperative upon the Government to attempt to secure the aid and co-operation of the natives of the country in the expulsion of the common enemy. With this view, and as the nature of the country rendered it highly inexpedient in the judgment of the Government of that time, in event of our operations turning out successfully, and the country falling into our hands, to annex any portion of it to our territories, it was determined to offer to reinstate in their original power and possessions, and to guarantee them against future Goorkha aggression, the ancient chiefs of the country who had been expelled by that power, provided they heartily co-operated in the operations of the British force, and used all their influence to place the resources of their respective districts at our disposal.

5. Proclamations were accordingly issued inviting the co-operation of the chiefs and people, and declaring that our desire and intentions were to restore affairs to the status they occupied prior to the Goorkha invasion, and, when that object was achieved, to withdraw altogether from this part of the country.

6. The majority of the hill chiefs responded to the call, and joined our army with all the strength they could muster. The operations of the division of the army employed proved completely successful, and the Goorkhas were forced to evacuate the hills. It soon, however, became apparent that it would be impracticable for us to abandon the country on the expulsion of the enemy, as desired by the Government; on the contrary, that in order to maintain our guarantee of protection not only against the foreign enemy, but to retain in their ancient principalities the chiefs whom we had restored, it would be necessary for us, however averse to territorial acquisition within the hills, to retain such portions of the country as appeared best adapted for military positions as also calculated to indemnify the Government for the expenses of the military force it was found indispensable to retain in the hills.

7. The Government therefore so far modified their original policy, that they determined on retaining all localities favourable for military positions, to whomsoever belonging, and further directed that all lands, the ruling families of which had become extinct or the right to the possession of which was disputed between different States, should be also assumed, but that as far as practicable, where it might not be considered desirable to retain territories in this latter predicament, they should be ceded to some of the subordinate Governments of the hills, to relieve the British Government from the trouble and expense of administering them.

8. The above remarks will tend to explain what might otherwise be difficult to understand, the reasons which led to the retention of some isolated districts, and the transfer of others to native powers, which, though now they might be considered valuable acquisitions, were, at that time, regarded as most undesirable possessions.

[N. B.—Paras 29—31 are placed by me here, as they apply to the district at large and not to any particular tract.—E. W.]

29. A purely ryotwar system prevails in these hills. The Government is the direct landlord of the present tenants who maintain themselves, and pay the

Government demand from the portions of land each cultivates. Here there are neither capital nor capitalists, or large landed proprietors who can act as agents between the Government and the actual cultivators, and become responsible for the due payment of the Government demand. Every man who cultivates the land, however insignificant his possessions are, is termed a zemindar. He is the hereditary proprietor of the portion of land he cultivates, and may mortgage or sell at his discretion his proprietary interest therein. The settlement is made direct with each zemindar for the lands he cultivates. Each receives a patta or lease from the Government officer, bearing his signature and seal, in which are set down the name of the lessee, his village and pergunnah, the extent of his fields, together with a register of the number of the males and females composing his family, wth the view of regulating the demand for *begár*, also the amount of rent due thereon, in separate kists, are duly entered.

30. Two registers were ordered to be made of these pattas, one to be deposited in the tahsil of the district, and the other in the Suddur office. Other two registers were also ordered to be made, and similarly deposited, containing the extent and name of each field comprised in the lease, the quality of each, its produce, and to whom it belongs. These registers have, however, never yet been made of any Government pergunnah.

31. Each individual holding a lease from the Government is alone responsible for the amount of the assessment due on the land he cultivates. There are no village communities, as in the plains, who bound together by certain local usages, share in the losses as well as in the gains of the land they cultivate, and are jointly responsible to the Government for all defalcations. Hence the realization of the fixed Government demand is highly precarious. The revenue rests on no solid foundation, as a settlement in its strict sense cannot, it appears to me, be made for any hill district; for a settlement implies a contract between the Government and certain parties, agents between it and the immediate cultivators, who bind themselves to realize the Goverment demand, and who are responsible for all defalcations which may occur during the term of the Settlement, and who are in a position that the payment of all balances may be enforced from them.

From this short account of the previous history of the district, I pass on to a description of each tract and of my operations in it.

#### BHARAULI AND KALKA.

5. The Kalka iláqa consists of two villages, lying at the foot of the Physical geogra- Kasauli hill, just where the new road to Simla enters phy and past history. the hills. They have a little irrigation and some highly manured land that is not irrigated ; but three-fourths of their land is rather poor soil cultivated on the two-year course mainly with light crops of wheat or barley in the rabi, and másh in the kharíf. These villages were purchased from the Patiála State in 1843 in connection with the new road to Simla.

The Bharauli iláqa has been British territory since the close of the Gurkha War in A.D. 1815. It lies in the hollow of the hill country, midway between Kasauli and Simla.

It is in form a narrow strip of hill country, extending from Subáthu to Kiári Ghát near Simla. As the crow flies it is not more than eight miles long, and its breadth varies from six to two miles. It also includes the two detached villages of Kála and Kalag near Sári, 10 miles from Simla on the old Simla road ; and the detached iláqa of Shiwa (four small villages) three miles north-west of Kasauli. The whole is hill country.

The Kalka iláqa is surrounded by Patiála territory. The Bharauli iláqa is also bounded on the north and east by territory of that State, except for a small part of its east boundary where it touches Keonthal. On the south and west Bharauli is bounded by the small States of Baghát and Kothár. There have been in the course of the measurements a few unimportant boundary disputes with these States, but they have been adjusted without difficulty, and only in two or three cases was it necessary to refer these cases for adjudication to the Superintendent of the Hill States. The Patiála officials especially did their best to prevent and adjust amicably petty doubts concerning their boundaries.

The Kalka lands lie about 2,200 feet, and the Bharauli lands between 3,000 and 5,000 feet, above the sea level. The rainfall may be taken to be the same as Simla in the cold season, and three-fourths that of the Simla fall in the summer season. The Simla fall is reported to average nine inches in the former season (October to March) and 57 inches in the latter season (April to September).

The Bharauli hills are not of a very rugged or difficult character. There is no forest except a small chir forest of 204 acres known as Rukh Kothi on the south border. But, as a rule, the hill sides are well grassed. The drainage of the Bharauli villages flows into the Gambhír, which is an affluent of the Sutlej.

Mr. Edward's account of the tract. 6. The account of these tracts recorded by Mr. Edwards in 1850, is as follows :—

#### KALKA.

202. The villages of Kalka and Korally, which form the station of Kalka, situated at the foot of the hills and at the commencement of the road leading to Simla, and the military posts of Kasauli and Subáthu, were at the requisition of the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, transferred by the Maharaja of Patiála as a gift to the British Government (His Highness having refused to receive any compensation); it having been considered of importance to have under our complete control a portion of land situated at the foot of the hills sufficient for the formation of camps, for the erection of magazines, for the reception of military stores, for the use of regiments serving in the hills, and of godowns for the security of property belonging to parties resorting to the hills, and for other public purposes.

203. The lands thus transferred to us are of trifling extent and of no value, except for the purposes indicated, and for the formation of a bazar. They are entirely surrounded by the Maharaja of Patiála's territory. At the time of transfer, as the station was only in course of formation and with the view of inducing parties to settle there, it was not deemed expedient to levy any dues for sites appropriated in the bazar, or to make any new or formal arrangement with the few zemindars who cultivated the small extent of culturable area within the limits of the land transferred to us by the Maharaja of Patiála. These latter were merely required to pay to us the amount formerly paid by them to the Patiála authorities, as the rent of their lands, a mere trifling sum amounting to a sixth part of the produce.

#### BHARAUJI.

216. This district, which consists of three pergunnahs,—Subáthu, Sewah and Bharauli—was retained by us, as the family to which it originally belonged was extinct, and its possession was claimed by several contending parties; and

also because it was considered to afford a very important military position for securing to us the undisturbed command of the lower hills.

217. The principal cantonment of our troops was originally fixed in Subá-thu, and it was for many years the head-quarters of the Mussooree battalion until 1842, when they were removed to Jutogh, near Simla, in order that the cantonment might be occupied by a European regiment.

218. The pergannah of Bharauli was, on its first falling into our hands, let out in farm on an annual rent of Rs. 1,800 until 1824, when the farming system was abolished, and the then Agent, Major Kennedy, directed to make a Settlement of the district, which he appears to have done for Rs. 1,954 for a period of five years.

219. In the year 1829 a new Settlement was made of the district, for Rs. 6,196, but beyond the mere record of the fact nothing is forthcoming among the records of the office to show the manner in which this Settlement was made. The above Settlement expired in 1834, when a new one for Rs. 6,220 was made for a period of seven years by Major-General Tapp, the then Agent, but for neither of these Settlements are any details, English or Vernacular, forthcoming.

220. In 1841 the Settlement now in force was made with the zemindars for Rs. 6,651, for a period of thirty years, by the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine. So far as I can discover, this Settlement has never to this date been reported to the Government for confirmation. The present Settlement is moderate, and the zemindars, situated as they are in the neighbourhood of three large European cantonments, and having abundant market for their supplies, would be in a very prosperous condition, were it not for the great drawback which the existence of these very cantonments entail upon them, by the necessity for their being very frequently called upon to serve as *begîrs* for the conveyance of stores to and from these military stations.

[N.B.—See also paragraph 196 of Mr. Edwards' Report, quoted below in paragraph 29.]

Fiscal history. Previous  
Settlements.  
was assessed—

In A.D. 1834 at Rs.	5,607
In A.D. 1842 at ,,	5,904
In A.D. 1850 at ,,	5,598 and
In A.D. 1856 at ,,	4,449

7. Corresponding nearly with the above, the village papers show that the Bharauli tract

\* In the papers of 1852 the jamas of 1842 and 1850 and 1856 A.D. are all stated about Rs. 500 higher than now returned. The explanation of the difference is that the Wakna Bhoj (which will be found in the detailed statement appended to Commissioner's report dated 27th October 1857) was granted about ten years ago to the Rajah of Keonthal in exchange for lands added to the Simla Municipality.

This last is the assessment current\* at the commencement of my operations. It was a summary settlement made by the Deputy Commissioners of Simla (Lord William Hay and Mr. Denison) under the direction of Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner of Umballa. In the draft Gazetteer it was stated that the Settlement Reports are not forthcoming, but a few weeks ago I succeeded in tracing them in the Commissioner's office. The following remarks are based on those papers.

8. The tenures of  
Village tenures.  
Barnes and Lyall in the Kângra Settlement Reports. The Rajah or

the land are in their origin and character much the same as have already been fully explained in respect of the Kângra hills by Messrs.

State was the lord of the land ; the cultivator had the right to cultivate, and to this right were attached liberal rights of user in the adjacent waste. But the cultivator's right, though permanent so long as the State's dues were paid, was not exactly what we understand as ownership. Sales were unknown, and mortgages suffered rather of convenience than of right. There were no village communities. Each squatter held direct of the State, and had his *patta* granted usually by the Rájáh himself. And new land could not be broken up either by an old settler or by a new one except under a written lease or *patta*. To this day a zemindár will speak of his holding as his *patta*. Up to 1851 we continued to deal in this way directly with each owner. In that year, under instructions from the Board of Administration, the system of joint responsibility was introduced in the following manner. One or two lambardárs were appointed to each pergunnah (locally termed Bhoj) or circuit of hamlets. The lambardár thus appointed to each Bhoj as the representative of the whole body of owners of the Bhoj executed a lease engaging to pay annually for the term of settlement the sum total of the revenue of the Bhoj. It was the object of this measure to make all the owners of each Bhoj collectively responsible for the total revenue, bearing the loss of all decreases in cultivation and taking the profit of all increases. The new system of course greatly simplified the tahsil accounts ; but in respect of the internal relations of the owners of each Bhoj, it has not in practice introduced any material change. No occasion has arisen for enforcing the joint responsibility of the Bhoj. The revenue has not in any year been more than the people could pay ; the land is valuable, and its cultivators cling to it tenaciously, being as it is their only means of support ; and each little hamlet is still paying the revenue assessed on it in 1850 and 1856. If in future years any instances occur of hamlets being deserted by their owners, it probably would seldom or never be right to order the rest of the Bhoj to pay the revenue in default ; and certainly local feeling would regard such an order as very unjust.

#### 9. Under the above arrangement the Bharauli iláqa is now di-

Number of circuits or Bhojs, as shown in Statement  
Bhojs and castes of the agri- IA appended to this Report. The Kalka iláqa  
culturists. consists of two mauzas similar to the ordinary  
plain villages. The main body of the agriculturists are Kunets, con-  
cerning whom I copy the following description from the unpublished  
draft Gazetteer of the Simla district :—

"The Kunets are practically by far the most important element in the rural population of the whole of the Simla States. In the Simla district they form 67 per cent. of the agricultural population. They are popularly supposed to be Rájpúts who have lost caste by allowing the practices of paying money for a wife, and of the second marriage of widows (Karewa). The tribe is very numerous in Kángra, and a full account of it is given in the Gazetteer of that district.

"In the Simla hills, four classes among the Kunets rank higher than the rest, and are known by the title of Kabünd (?). Their names are Bhimti, Parhár, Chibbar and Balber. The other sub-divisions of the tribe in these hills are Kahal Gahru, Barúri, Chakar, Katlehru, Suraji, Khash, Badni, Chardula, Badal-

wál, Jalalún, Rahúl, Katálik, Girwal, Janwál, Dalwál, Rahana, Kulharnún, Naubru, Laddughar.

"The Kunets, and indeed all classes of the hill population, are a simple-minded, orderly people, quiet and peaceful in their pursuits, truthful in character, and submissive to authority. They hardly require to be ruled, and both in the British district and the Independent States are left much to themselves. The Kunets are all Hindús, orthodox in most points, but permitting the remarriage of widows."

There are also a few Brahmins, Rájpúts and lower classes among the owners of Bharauli iláqa.

The owners of the two Kalka villages are a mixed set including some settlers from the North-Western Provinces; but most of the land is owned by Gujars and Kunets.

A fifth of the land is cultivated by tenants, who are Lohárs, Chamárs, Bahdís, Dúmnás and Kohlí. In truth, however, the agricultural system is one in which the cultivators own their own fields; and these tenancies are mainly due to the circumstance that the owners need assistance in household and field work, and also in *begár* work. The Lohárs are the smiths, the Chamárs, the leather-workers, the Bahdís, carpenters, Dúmnás, basket-makers, and the Kohlí, field-laborers. The last named also weave *pattu*. An owner finds it convenient to give small pieces of land to men of these classes at rents little in excess of the revenue, finding his return in the work that they do for him, for which they are paid very little wages. There are no owners who look to rents for their support.

10. At the back of Appendix IA will be found details of the size of holdings. The Kalka iláqa, the features of which contain nothing specially worthy of remark, it will be observed that in the Bharauli iláqa the owners' holdings average two acres of cultivation, and the tenants' holdings just half of this. Of the small size of the tenancies an explanation is to be found partly in the remarks at the end of the last paragraph. Most of the tenants hold land of more than one owner, and each such tenancy is of course counted as a separate holding. In the same way not a few of the owners hold lands in more than one hamlet. That our system of record unavoidably produces a material exaggeration of the total number of holdings will be evident from the fact that whereas the holdings as recorded total—

Tenancies	..	..	..	..	634
Ownershships	..	..	..	..	962
Total	..	..	..	..	1,596

the ploughs are returned as 881. And I have, therefore, caused the true number of holdings to be counted. The result gives 530 holdings of owners and 321 of tenants, or an average of four acres cultivated per owner, and rather less than two acres per tenant. This is no doubt small, even though half the land yields two crops a year. But each holding has on the average twice as much grass land attached, and a

grazing area rather larger than the grass fields, supported by which the holder usually keeps two or three milch cattle, cows or buffaloes. So that on the whole, though the holdings are small, and the husbandry petty, the agriculturists probably live a tolerably comfortable life.

11. The revenue was practically stationary, at about Rs. 5,600 for Bharauli and 400 for Kalka from A.D.

**Past assessment.** 1834 to 1856. What the revenue was before A.D. 1834, there are no records to show. It

**Deputy Commissioner.** is stated in the correspondence that no balances Simla's, No. 419 dated 3rd of revenue ever occurred between 1843 and October 1857, paragraph 1. 1856. But in 1854 Mr. Barnes, then Commissioner of Umballa, who had recently settled the Kangra district, arrived at the conclusion that the revenue was pitched unwisely high, that it was severely felt by the people, and that it was higher than that of the adjacent Baghat territory then under British rule. He consequently directed a rough remeasurement of the cultivation, and the result of the operation was that the rates were reduced so as to yield a reduction of 30 per cent. on the former assessment.

In the assessment so fixed, there have been no alterations worth mentioning during the last thirty years, and no coercive measures have been found necessary for the collection of the revenue.

12. No lands have been acquired by the State during the past

**Value of land as evidenced by sales, mortgages, and prices paid for land acquired by the State.** settlement, except in petty instances of which the price is not worth quoting. Sales also have been very rare. In one or two isolated cases Europeans have bought land at Kalka. And

Mr. Lowrie, twenty-two years ago, bought the village of Deoti, jama Rs. 19, and five years ago half of Kakarhatti, jama Rs. 14.

In the Kalka ilâqa there are no mortgages at all. In the Bharauli ilâqa collateral mortgages are unusual. Only four instances aggregating 52 acres are recorded in the measurement papers. The average mortgage money is Rs. 23 per acre. But usufructuary mortgages cover one-twelfth of the cultivation. The average mortgage money per acre cultivated is Rs. 57, or thirty-three years' purchase of the revenue assessed on the lands under mortgage. Two mortgages are held by Khatris of Subâthu; all the rest are *bond fide* transactions between the agriculturists themselves.

The principal causes of the mortgage debts are expenses at marriages and deaths, and in legal proceedings. When a man has a case in court, he cannot refrain from employing a legal practitioner, and the fees of these practitioners are so heavy that their clients can only pay them by mortgaging a part of their land. Such is the fruit yielded by elaborations of the procedure of our courts. In the first years of British rule a man could usually get a dispute settled in our courts without mortgaging his patrimony. But (as the French say) we have changed all that now, as their rulers think, for the better; as the people think, for the worse. I find it impossible to live among these people, and not

share their opinion. Another common cause of debt is that a woman will leave her husband, and attach herself to another man; who then pays Rs. 100 or 200 (*Ri*) to the first husband, with the result that the first marriage is annulled, and the woman becomes the wife of her new lover. The morality of these transactions is no doubt very low; but such are these people, and the payment ends the quarrel. The total mortgage money is three years' revenue of the Bharauli iláqa, which is not a higher proportion than is usually found in the adjacent plain districts.

13. Appendix IA gives the usual abstract of area and resources Comparison of statistics at past and present settlement, modified to suit at time of last Settlement the comparatively simple circumstances of the and now. small area under report. The cultivation of last Settlement is returned at 1,726 acres; and that of the present Settlement at 2,564, showing an increase of 838 acres. But probably the return of last Settlement did not include some of the rough occasional cultivation known as Changar, all of which has been carefully reckoned in the present return and aggregates 667 acres. Then again the present measurement has been more close than the rough measurements of 1856. For these reasons, I feel obliged to speak with a good deal of reserve as to what real increase of cultivation can be assumed. We cannot treat the data of 1856 as thoroughly accurate. In most villages there has been some increase in cultivation, especially of the worst class Changar. And in individual instances holdings have been considerably extended in size. But of the increase indicated by the returns, 50 per cent. would seem to be an overstatement for the iláqa taken as a whole.

14. A statement of prices for 25 years past will be found among Prices and the general circumstances of the agriculturists in relation to prices. the appendices, which shows that prices have for 20 years past been almost double those of the three years, 1857—1859. The higher

prices were for the most part established 20 years ago, and since then there has been little change. The prices stated are those at which the agriculturists sold their produce in each year to the traders at Subáthu. In relation to the question of prices the circumstances of the tract are exceptional. Excepting a few men recently arrived from Káugra who sell tobacco, salt, *gur*, spices, &c., going round the villages adjacent to their residence for this purpose, there are no traders of any kind in the Bharauli iláqa. If a zamíndár needs money wherewith to pay his revenue, he takes some *ghi*, wheat, maize or rice to the Subáthu bazar, and obtains the necessary cash by selling this produce. Most of the cash required for the payment of Government

	Average price seers per rupee.	
	Three years 1857— 1859.	Five years 1877— 1881.
Wheat ..	34	17
Rice ..	41	21
Maize ..	48	22
Másh ..	31	18
Green Ginger ..	43	26
Ghi ..	34	1½

The average value of bullocks and cows is said to have risen from Rs. 8 to 12, and of milch buffaloes from Rs. 25 to 40. The cattle are very small.

revenue is obtained by the sale of wood and grass and *ghi*; or some member of the family may be in service in the adjacent hill cantonments, and send part of his wages home for the purpose. The woollen clothes of the agriculturists are made in the villages from wool spun by themselves, and woven usually by the Kohlis. Cloth for their cotton clothes is chiefly bought in the Subáthu bazar. No doubt much to the same effect can be said of any purely agricultural tract in a plains district; and happy are the agriculturists who have not learnt to depend on money-lenders. But in a hill tract such as this, where the holdings are extremely small, the produce is mainly consumed by the agriculturists; and the marketing is confined to what must be sold in order to pay the revenue, buy clothes, or meet urgent social expenses. The houses are comfortable, and in their humble way not without luxuries, such as brass pots, &c.; but the scale of food, judged by the standard which we usually see in the plains, is poor; a porridge made of maize *sattu*\* and buttermilk in the morning; bread and *dál* or greens in the evening, the bread being sometimes of wheat, but usually of maize. Most of the agriculturists have one or two milch cattle; but the *ghi* is carefully stored and sold, and only very rarely eaten by the agriculturists. No doubt the scale of living is what the people are accustomed to, and probably distinctly better than what was common fifty years ago; but that the life is a hard one and the diet really indifferent, is evidenced by the fact that large families are very rare.

These remarks may have the appearance of a digression from the question of prices. But in truth, the circumstances which I have detailed very much limit the extent to which increased prices affect such agriculturists, and they necessitate a moderate estimate of the degree in which the revenue may properly be enhanced in consequence of increased prices.

#### 15. There have been no material improvements in communications.

*Communications, markets, size; and no doubt the amount of produce sold both in the cantonments and on the Simla road is larger than before.*

The population is probably stationary or nearly so; but I have not found any statistics of the enumerations prior to 1881.

*Tenants' rents. Appendix IB.* 16. I do not submit the usual classified statement of tenants' rents, because the tract under report is so small that the following summary can conveniently take its place:—

#### RENTS OF ILAQĀ BHĀRAULI.

Of 2,564 acres cultivated, 592 acres in 634 holdings are held by tenants, viz.—

\* The grain roasted and afterwards ground into meal. A year's supply is roasted and ground as soon as the maize is reaped.

- (a). Hereditary tenancies 35 holdings of 59 acres, paying with two exceptions at revenue rates. The two exceptions pay a cash *chakota* of a little over a rupee per acre.
- (b). Tenancies at will paying a share of the produce, 100 acres in 100 holdings; nearly all unirrigated—
- 45 acres pay half produce;
  - 43     "     one-third produce;
  - 12     "     one-fourth produce.
- Half produce is locally termed *adháli*; one-third produce is called *bhás*; and one-fourth produce is called *chasthái*.
- (c). Tenancies at will paying cash rent at revenue rates, 208 holdings of 230 acres.
- (d). Tenancies at will paying no rent at all, 134 holdings of 41 acres.
- (e). Tenancies at will paying cash *chakota*—

Class of land.	Holdings.	Acres.	Average rent.		
			Rs	A.	P.
Irrigated ... ...	12	4	4	& in one case Rs 28	
Unirrigated ... ...	102	92	2	6	0
Mixed ... ...	43	66	3	0	0

#### KALKA ILAQÁ.

*Kurári*.—Of 238 cultivated acres, 63 acres in 61 holdings are held by tenants. Of these—

- 16 acres in 51 holdings are hereditary;
- 1 acre in 4     "     held free;
- 63 acres in 3     "     pay revenue plus *málikána*;
- 2     "     14     "     "     *chakota*, averaging Rs 14 per acre.

[These last are little plots attached to houses, and very highly cultivated.]

Of the tenancies at will, 4 acres in 8 holdings are free. The rest, 43 acres in 32 holdings, pay *chakota*, viz.:—

- 1 acre irrigated in 4 holdings, Rs 22 per acre;
- 20 acres unirrigated in 21 holdings, Rs.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per acre;
- 22     "     mixed land in 7 holdings, Rs. 3 per acre.

*Kalka*.—Of 126 cultivated acres, 20 acres in 26 holdings are held by tenants. Of these—

- Only 1 acre in 5 holdings is hereditary, paying revenue only;
- 4 holdings of 2 acres pay nothing;
- 1 holding of 4     "     pays revenue;
- 4 holdings of 3     "     pay half produce;
- 12     "     12     "     *chakota* viz.:—
- 7 holdings of 2     "     acres irrigated, Rs.  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per acre;
- 5     "     8     "     unirrigated, Rs.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per acre.

17. I have been unable to prepare produce estimates in the usual form. All I am able to give is a statement of the produce of the tract, the crops grown in the kharif of 1881 and rabi Appendix No. IG. 1882. I will first describe the classification of soils and system of cultivation and crops of the Bharauli iláqa. The only classification of soils recognised by the people is that depending on irrigation, and on the application or absence of manure, and both the total assessment and internal distribution of the previous assessment were based on this classification. It is briefly stated—

Local name.	Explanation and husbandry.
Kúl or Kiár ... ...	Lands irrigated by hill streams; with few exceptions they yield two crops in the year, viz., rice or maize in the autumn, and wheat in the spring.
Bakhil or Lehri ... ...	Unirrigated land; all of it thoroughly manured. The autumn harvest is almost entirely maize, and the spring harvest wheat.
Changar ... ...	These are poor sloping fields at a distance from the homestead, which are neither irrigated nor manured. They rarely yield anything except a very poor crop of kulth, koda, or másh.

A little more than one-eighth of the cultivation is irrigated, and a fourth is Changar. The Changar husbandry is mere catch cropping, the crops being very poor and uncertain. It is confined almost entirely to the poorest kharif crops, such as kulth and koda. The husbandman's real work is with the irrigated land and with the unirrigated fields which he manures. Nearly two-thirds of the irrigated land has a rather short supply of water in the rabi season; and where this is the case, it is evidenced by the rabi crops being only about half the area of the kharif crops; sometimes less. And for this reason both at the former Settlement and now the irrigated lands have been rated in two classes—the kharif (rice) crop is never manured; the rabi crop always is.

A similar division has been made of the manured lands. Rather more than half have been recorded as 2nd class, and the rest as 1st class. The 1st class lands are usually nearer the homesteads than the 2nd class; they are heavily manured and yield without intermission a crop of maize and a crop of wheat every year; but the area of the rabi is usually about a sixth less than that of the kharif. The 2nd class lands are those to which the husbandman is unable to give so plentiful a supply of manure, and in consequence though the whole of them yield a kharif crop every year without intermission, the rabi crops cover only about half of the kharif area. Another evidence of the inferiority of the 2nd class land is, that only about two-thirds of the kharif crops are maize (a few acres rice), the rest being koda, másh, kulth, &c., and the rabi is two-thirds wheat and one-third barley. I am not sure of the necessity for the division of these Lehri lands into 1st and 2nd class; but the distinction existed at last Settlement, and I have continued it, and the power of reducing Lehri lands or Kúl lands from 1st to 2nd class has been in a few instances a

convenient resource for meeting objections against a heavy increase of assessment. If I thought the increase given by the new measurement was too great, the objector would usually be satisfied by the reduction of this land to 2nd class; whereas, if the reduction had been given in the shape of an assessment expressly below rates, every other owner in the same hamlet would have claimed a similar reduction.

Every husbandman has, besides his cultivation and adjoining it, a considerable area of grass land; which for the whole illáqa averages two acres for every acre cultivated. The fields are closed to grazing as soon as the autumn rains commence; and the grass is reaped in October and November. If there is more than can conveniently be reaped and stacked, the balance is left standing and is cut as it is wanted (for home use or sale); but the agriculturists are aware how much the grass is injured by being allowed to stand in this way.

The cattle are fed mainly on this grass. The maize stalks are also all fed to the cattle, as they are said to increase the milk. Wheat straw is mostly neglected, only about half the straw or less is cut with the ear. The balance is fired as it stands on the ground before the field is ploughed for the next crop. A little of it is sold in our cantonments, but the people will not give it to their own cattle.

The husbandry of the Kalka villages is different. They have no grass fields. The Kúl and Lehri are much the same, as the same lands in the hills. But the Changar is cultivated on the two years' course, yielding wheat and barley in the rabi, and másh in the kharíf. This Changar is poor, stony land; but its produce is marketable; and though the land is poor, it can pay a fair assessment.

To sum up. The conditions of the soil and of the climate are such that cultivation of any but the poorest grains is impracticable, except with the assistance of either irrigation or manure. Consequently, the cultivator is in a peculiar degree dependent on his cattle, and these again on the grass fields and grazing waste.

18. Superintendent Karm Chand made a few experiments with produce experiments and the object of testing the produce; but in my absence he worked on such small areas that average yield. the results are not entitled to confidence.

**Rice.**—A crop of 180 square yards (four biswás) in Chaosha Bigha = 900 square yards. was tested; and gave a yield at the rate of One maund kacha = 16 seers. six maunds kacha per bigha, equal to 512 seers paccá per acre. I do not think this result is other than a fair average.

The rice grown is white rice called begami, and three varieties of red rice called bágira, jinján and zíra. The great majority of the crop is white rice; though called begami (queen's rice), it is not so good as what is known by the same name in Kángra.

**Ginger.**—A bigha tried in Katu yielded 54 maunds kacha or 864 seers, being six-fold of what had been planted (nine maunds). It sold at 32 seers, (2 maunds kacha) per rupee, so the produce was worth Rs. 27 per bigha. The crop is heavily manured and requires timely rain or irrigation. The cultivators look for a yield of about

six-fold. If it yields more than eight-fold, this is considered unlucky, and the excess is then given away in charity. It often yields but poorly.

*Wheat*.—Seven experiments were made of a biswá each (45 square yards), and yielded results varying from 500 to 1,200 seers per acre. Such small experiments are quite untrustworthy. Probably a good field of 1st class Bakhil land yields at the rate of 400 seers per acre.

*Maize* yields a heavier return of grain than wheat, say from half to a quarter more.

The zemindárs would say these average yields were stated rather high; and no doubt they are rather the yields of fairly good crops than a real average of good and bad together.

Compare paragraph 7 of Kumán Settlement Report where the Bisí equals almost an acre, and the rates of yield are stated much higher. I have already said that with the short time and small establishment at my disposal, I cannot frame a produce estimate in the usual form. And indeed in such a tract as this, even if framed with care, it would, so far as it put a marketable value on all the produce, be to a great extent fictitious. For only the better grains are marketable, and very little of them is marketed.

19. I pass on to explain the revenue rates which I propose to adopt. In this part of the work, the object Revenue rates proposed. which I have set before myself has been rather to propose rates which should be directly connected with those of the last Settlement, and which, therefore, the agriculturists would be likely to acknowledge as fair than to work out any independent calculation.

20. I started work under one peculiar disadvantage. The reports of the last Settlements were said not to be Local land measure. forthcoming in the district office; I consequently had to find out for myself from the patwárís' papers what was the size of the bigha stated in those papers, and the revenue rates previously applied. The bigha was said to be measured with a 4½-foot quadam (20 × 20) and equalled 900 square yards, and the rates used were—

SOIL.	Per Jún.			Or per Bigha = ¼ Jún.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kál 1st class ...	3	11	4	0	14	10
" 2nd " "	2	12	6	0	11	1½
Bakhil 1st class "	1	13	8	0	7	5
" 2nd ,	1	6	3	0	5	7

The jún is the old measure of the agriculturists. It is a seed measure, and its details are—

4 Thakris\* = 1 Patha.

16 , = 1 Jún.

\* The Thakri is a measure of capacity, filled with rice for irrigated land, or barley for unirrigated land; its contents weigh 2 seers *kasha*, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  seers *pacoa*.

The origin of the bigha I cannot trace ; probably it was applied originally only to irrigated lands, which have paid cash rates from a very long time back, both in this tract and in the adjacent chiefships. It is measured with a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  foot quadam ( $20 \times 20$ ), which gives an area of 900 square yards. This is less than the Umballa bigha ; at least, I thought it was, and tried to make it larger. But I found I was going against local opinion ; so I accepted the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -foot (quadam), and 900 square yards bigha, as a standard already established, and which therefore I ought not to try to alter.

Subsequently, when I found in the office of the Commissioner of Commissioner's No. 245 the Division the correspondence of 1857, I dated 27th October 1857, was rather disconcerted to find Mr. Barnes paragraph 17.

speaking of the jún as four-fifths of an acre ; which would make the bigha 968 square yards, and the quadam a fraction over 56 inches. With reference to this, I can only say that the acre has hitherto been reckoned not as 20 pathas of the jún measure, but as 22 pathas. I have accepted both jún and bigha as I found them in local use ; and I think that they are now as they were applied in 1856.

Rates, Bharauli Iláqa, per bigha.

21. In conversation with the agriculturists I found that their own account of the rates of last Settlement was per bigha\*—

							Rs. A. P.
Kál 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
" 2nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0
Bakhíl 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0
" 2nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0

And though I observed that these were slightly higher than those stated in the Settlement record, I thought that the rates stated by the people were the more convenient of the two. Trying them on the area, they seemed to me to lead up to as high a revenue as we ought to take ; and, as to changing for any reasons of my own the old proportions which these rates bore to each other, obviously if I had attempted anything of the kind I should have very much unsettled the old khewats, and the people were certain to think their old custom better than my new opinions. I was a little perplexed how to treat the Changar cultivation. It is really bad land, and yields little but kulth,

\* Note.—Since writing the above, the Rána of Kothár, who is one of the more intelligent of the adjacent hill chiefs, informs me that part of his territory has for a long time paid the following rates—

Kál lands from 12 annas to Re. 1  
Bakhíl lands from 6 annas to 10 annas  
Changar lands two annas } per bigha.

Grass fields and grazing waste are not charged. The same rates he informs me prevail in the Keonthal State. The Baghat rates are higher, the land being better ; some of the irrigation paying as much as Re.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per bigha. The Patiála rates he believed to be lighter than those of his own chiefship and Keonthal. Cash rates on irrigated land are universal. Where the revenue due from unirrigated land is taken in kind, the rate is one-fourth produce.

The Rána could not tell me the origin of these rates ; he said they were very old.

koda and māsh. On the other hand, to charge nothing on it seemed to me to go too far in the way of exemption; so I have put a rate of one anna per bigha on it.

On the grass fields and abandoned cultivation I have put no rate. The grass fields support the cattle; and without their manure the whole husbandry of the tract and with it the settlement would break down. The people argue strongly that hitherto no rate has been put on the grass fields for this reason; and if the argument is not entirely sound (for the grass is often sold at least in part), still the assessment on the cultivation being as heavy as it is, and the cultivation being so very largely dependent on the manure supplied by the cattle, I think the old practice of the ilāqa, by which no rate is specially imposed on the grass fields in addition to the rates on cultivation, ought to be continued.

There are no sufficient grounds for imposing a rate on the grazing waste. Some brushwood is sold off it; but there is no large income of this character in the Bharauli ilāqa; nor have the people more cattle than is necessary for the immediate wants of each homestead.

22. After fixing the Bharauli rates, I proceeded to consider what modifications of these rates were required for Kalka rates per bigha, the two Kalka villages. The old rates of these villages and those now applied by me are as follows per bigha :—

	Last Settlement.			Now proposed.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kúl 1st class	0	14	0	1	0	0
" 2nd "	0	6	0	0	8	0
Lehri 1st "	0	3	0	0	8	0
" 2nd "	0	1	6	0	6	0
Changar	0	1	0	0	2	3

On enquiry I saw no reason for applying in the Kalka ilāqa different rates than in Bharauli, except in two instances—

(i).—The Kalka water-supply is not very reliable in the early part of the summer; and the 2nd class irrigated lands are consequently at that time often short of water. So their area being only 20 acres, I have applied the same rate as on 1st class unirrigated.

(ii).—The Changar lands are very much better than those so described in the hills; and they can pay the rate usually applied to poor soils in the plains with a good rainfall, say 12 annas an acre or 2½ annas per bigha.

My Kalka rates have the appearance of being heavier than the former rates. But the soil of the Kalka ilāqa was so very highly classed, that the new rates when applied to a fair classification of the soils do not really fall heavier. For instance, at last Settlement every acre of unirrigated cultivation in one of these two villages was rated as 1st class; and in the other village 71 acres were classed as 2nd class irrigated, where we now only find nine.

23. After I had arrived at most of the above conclusions, I found in the office of the Commissioner of the Division Old and new rates per acre compared.

the papers of 1857, already referred to; and with their aid I framed the following table.

The rates are stated per acre, for, having explained how I arrived at my rates, it is convenient to give up further reference to the local bigha :—

BHARALI ILAQĀ (PER ACRE).

SOIL.	Rates of 1842.	Rates of 1856.	Rates now proposed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kúl 1st class ...	5 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0
" 2nd , "	2 11 0	3 13 0	4 0 0
Bakhil 1st class ...	2 0 0	2 9 0	2 11 0
" 2nd , "	1 12 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
" 3rd , "	1 0 0	....	0 .... 0
Changar ...	.....	.....	0 5 0

KALKA ILAQĀ (PER ACRE).

SOIL.	Former Settlement's rates.	Rates now proposed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kúl 1st class ...	4 12 0	5 6 0
" 2nd , "	2 0 0	2 11 0
Bakhil 1st class ...	1 0 0	2 11 0
" 2nd , "	0 8 0	2 0 0
Changar ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

Result jáma with cesses. 24. I give in the following statement the complete results of the new assessment :—

	Bharauli iláqa.	Kalka iláqa.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New jáma, assignments included ... ...	5,279	595	5,874
Deduct for maafi lands ... ...	155	20	175
Balance new khalsa jáma ... ...	5,124	575	5,699
Former assessment according to the rent-roll sanctioned for 1882-83. ...	4,333	418	4,751
Increase by new jáma ...	{ Amount ... 791 Per cent. ... 18	157 88	948 20
Cesses including local rate ...	{ Former .. 871 Present .. 1,134 Increase ... 263	.79 127 48	950 1,261 811
Total increase due to Government revenue with cesses. { Amount ... 1,047 Per cent. ... 20	205 41	1,252 22	

25. The incidence of the expired settlement of the Bharauli iláqa at the time it was made was Rs. 2-9-0 per acre cultivated. That of the new assessment is Rs. 2-13-0, omitting Changar cultivation, and Rs. 2-1-0 including Changar.

This assessment is far heavier than is paid by Kumáon and Garhwál; but it would appear to be much the same as is paid by the iláqas of Seoráj and Kulu and by tahsil Kángra in the Kángra district. Mr. Barnes, when assessing the Kángra district, was aware of the far lighter assessment of Kumáon and Garhwál; but appears to have considered the assessment finally settled by him sufficiently liberal, even when prices were much lower than they now are.

26. The cesses, former and those entered in the new records, are as follows :—

	CESS.	RATE PER CENT. OF LAND REVENUE.			
		Former.		New.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Public service	Road cess ...	...	...	...	...
	Dák cess ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0
	School cess ...	...	...	8 5 4	8 5 4
	Local rate ...	...	...		
Total		...	9 5 4	9 5 4	9 5 4
Village service	Patwáris ...	...	...	2 8 0	6 4 0
	Lambardárs ...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Malba ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Total	...	8 8 0	12 4 0	12 4 0
TOTAL CESSSES		...	17 13 4	21 9 4	21 9 4

The road cess has never been imposed ; because the village owners are by custom responsible for the repairs of the roads of the iláqa. In the same way, they are by custom bound to carry all service posts. In both points the previous usage has been continued. A road cess would only yield Rs. 50, and a dák cess Rs. 25. Nothing could be done for such small sums.

27. The only alteration necessary in the cesses related to the patwári cess. The previous patwári arrangements of the Simla tahsil were of the roughest description. The 23 Simla villages, jáma Rs. 541, had no patwári, the Bharauli iláqa had one patwári, and Kalka had its separate patwári,

who was paid Rs. 10 per annum. In lieu of these arrangements I have substituted three circles, viz—

One composed of the Simla villages and the adjacent part of Bharauli.

One composed of the two Kalka villages and the nearest part of Bharauli.

One composed of the centre of the Bharauli iláqa.

The patwári cess has been raised to 6½ per cent. on the land revenue, which will yield an income of about Rs. 390. The income has been funded, and will yield an average pay per patwári of Rs. 11 per mensem. One of the men is the old Bharauli patwári who knows only Hindi, and is a fair man and useful in this hill tract. The other two are Urdu writers trained in Settlement work, of whom one knows Hindi, and the other is learning it. The latter are both of them new men, one a resident of the Una tahsil, and the other of the Kángra district. The three patwári charges average per patwári—

Khasra	...	Nos. 9,190
Cultivation	...	Acres 1,105
Grass fields	...	, 2,037
Other waste	...	, 2,693

I tried to arrange for only two circles, as then a lower patwári cess would have been sufficient; but it was impracticable, especially with reference to the circumstance that the Simla and Kalka villages are each of them ten miles distant from the north and south ends of the Bharauli iláqa.

**Term of new Settlement.**      28. The term of the new Settlement has with Government's approval been fixed at thirty years, commencing kharif 1882.

#### SIMLA ILAQÁ.

**History of Simla iláqa**      29. The history of the Simla iláqa up to 1850. 1850 is thus described by Mr. Edwards:—

134. The lands forming the pérgunnah and the present station of Simla originally belonged conjointly to the Maharaja of Patiála and the Rana of Keonthal. As early as 1824, European gentlemen, chiefly invalids from the plains, had, with the permission of these chiefs, established themselves in this locality, building houses on sites granted them rent-free, and with no other stipulation than that they should refrain from the slaughter of kine and from the felling of trees, unless with previous permission of the proprietors of the land.

135. The station became gradually favourably known as a Sanatarium, and in 1830 the Government directed that negotiations should be entered into with the chiefs of Patiála and Keonthal, for as much land as was deemed sufficient to form a station. Accordingly Major Kennedy, the then Political Agent, negotiated an exchange with the Rana of Keonthal for his portion of the Simla hill, comprising the thirteen villages noted in the margin \* and yielding an estimated

- \* 1. Pandhore. 7. Bannowino.
- 2. Dumhee. 8. Pugao.
- 3. Sarran. 9. Dirwin,
- 4. Fagooly. 10. Khumley.
- 5. Dulna. 11. Khullyan.
- 6. Hyar. 12. Kimney.
- 13. Khullyar.

annual revenue of Rs. 937, making over to the Rana the pérgunnah of Rajeen, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1,289, which had been retained by us on the first conquest of these hills, as its position was considered to afford a good military position.

136. A portion of the retained pergunnah of Bharaulie, consisting of the villages noted in the margin,\* was at the same time made over to the Maharaja of Patiala in exchange for the portion of Simla which was included in his territory, and which consisted of the villages noted in the margin† yielding an estimated revenue of

Rs 245 per annum.

137. The whole of the transferred villages were settled for a period of four years at Rs. 464 per annum, being the amount they were assessed at by their original proprietors.

138. In 1834 a new Settlement was made of these lands for a period of seven years for Rs. 607, being an increase on the preceding Settlement of Rs. 262.

139. This Settlement expired in 1841, and a new one for a period of seven years was made by the then Agent, the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine, for Rs. 922-8-0. A measurement of the lands was made on this occasion by stepping the fields, the only available mode of ascertaining their contents. On this Settlement being sent up for confirmation, it was returned for revision, the rates of assessment being considered too high. Accordingly the following revised\* Settlement was made

\* Vide C. by the Officiating Agent, Mr. Lushington, and confirmed by the Government. I found, however, that although the Settlement of Mr. Erskine was thus cancelled, the leases granted by him in anticipation of its being confirmed are still held by the zemindars, and that no alteration has been made although the revenue has been collected according to the revised Settlement. I have accordingly directed new pattas, or leases, to be issued in accordance with the terms of the revised and approved Settlement, without further delay.

140. A deduction of Rs. 192 must be made from the above for the lands in Khythoo, appropriated for Government purposes, for a Botanical garden, leaving the amount now realized in the form of assessment at Rs. 435.

141. I would beg to observe the great difficulty which occurs in discovering the real amount of assessment of these Government pergunnahs. In no case do the English and the Vernacular papers agree as to the total amount, and up to this present year no such account as a Jama Wasil Baqee has been kept by the treasurer, who merely entered the amount of instalments paid in by the tahsildars, but had no means of testing the accuracy of the payments or of the amount of balances. This account is now ordered to be strictly maintained.

142. In 1842 the population of Simla was estimated at 320 souls. The following is the result of a census just completed by my orders :—

Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
120	130	51	33	334
*	*	*	*	*

Assessment of the Simla villages have been assessed hitherto as follows :—

A.D.	Rs.	A.D.	Rs.
1880	465	1842	627*
1884	607	1856	454

The whole cultivated area paying revenue to Government is 154 acres. I have therefore not entered into any new calculations, but have assessed at the Bharauli rates. Some 66 acres, thrown out of cultivation with the view of selling the grass in Simla, I have assessed

\* Shortly after the assessment of 1842, Government took half the Kaintee village for a garden; and, as compensation to the village, remitted the revenue on the other half, not so taken, i.e., the whole revenue of the Kaintee village, Rs. 204, was removed from the rent roll.

at 4 annas per acre; and 23 acres of cultivation, taken up for gardens and houses, I have charged at the rates that would have been payable had the ordinary cultivation been continued. In nine cases, in which the Kaintee maáfidars had sold their land to outsiders, I have re-imposed the Government assessment; as the remission before granted was clearly personal, intended to benefit those whose land Government had taken. The new assessment is Rs. 488, or Rs. 17 more than the old, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
On cultivation ...	401
On grass-fields ...	87

The rate per acre on cultivation is Rs. 2-10-0.

The patwári arrangements have been already stated above in paragraph 27. As regards other cases, see paragraph 64 below.

#### KOTKHAI.

31. The eastern boundary of the Kotkhai iláqa lies 20 miles due Description of the iláqa. east of Simla; the distance by road is over 30. It is entirely surrounded by native Hill States, and is cut off from the sister tract of Kotguru by ten miles (as the crow flies) of mountain country. Kotkhai itself is purely mountain country, and contains the source of the Giri. The bed of that river as it leaves the tract is said to be about 5,000 feet above sea level, and the mountains rise about 3,000 feet higher, but I have no exact information on these points; nor is there any survey map on a larger scale than four miles to the inch.

32. I give below, without any correction, Mr. Edwards' account of the tract in 1850, the account of the tract submitted by Mr. Edwards in 1850 :—

84. It is bounded entirely by independent States: on the north by Bussahir, on the south by Keonthal, on the west by Keonthal, Koomharsein, and Bulsun, and on the east by Doorkoti and Juhul. It forms one of the Althara Thakooraees, and was formerly subject successively to Keonthal and Bussahir.

85. It was occupied by the Nipalese, who received from it a tribute annually • What coinage is referred of \* Rs. 6,600, but it was considered capable of to?—E. W. yielding Rs. 9,000.

86. Upon the accession of the British power, Rana Ranjeet Singh was found in possession of the country, and as his rights appeared perfectly valid, his original possession, with the exception of Kotgarh, were made over to him.

87. The Rana was a cruel, weak, and unprincipled man, and early manifested a contumacious and rebellious spirit, and evaded compliance with the terms of his sunnud, which, among other stipulations, required that he should have in constant attendance 40 begárs for the service of the Government.

88. So contumacious was his conduct that in the year 1816 the then Superintendent of the Protected Hills, Captain Ross, recommended that his sunnud should be cancelled, and that, as the views of the Government were so repugnant to extension of territory in these hills, the district of Kotkhæe should be annexed to Bussahir, to which it was originally subject, the latter paying an equivalent nazzeranah and providing a pension for the ex-Rana.

89. This proposal was overruled by the Government, and a fine only was imposed on the Rana for his contumacious conduct.

90. Notwithstanding this punishment, the Rana's conduct did not improve. Continual dissensions occurred in his family and the country was reduced to a complete state of anarchy and confusion, the subjects bringing complaints against their rulers of tyranny and oppression, and the ruler against his subjects for contumacy and rebellion.

91. Rana Ranjeet Singh died 1821, and was succeeded by his son, Bhagwan Singh, a man of very disreputable character, under whom the State fell into more confusion than under his predecessor. In 1824 his Rani accused him of murdering his son, and to avoid the investigation threatened by the then Agent, Major Kenedy, the Rana fled across the Sutlej into Koolloo.

92. The Rani's accusations were, however, proved false, and it was found that the child had died from natural causes.

93. In 1826, in consequence of the continued dissensions between the Rana and his subjects, the Rana having had more than once to fly for protection to the Agent from the rage of his justly infuriated vassals, the Government were required to interfere more authoritatively than they had hitherto done, in the administration of the country, and the Agent, Major Kennedy, in September 1827, recommended that the Rana's sunnud should be cancelled, and the country annexed to the British Government or transferred to that of Bulsun, on which it bordered.

94. These measures were, however, rendered needless by the voluntary abdication, and transfer of his country to the British Government in September 1827, of Bhagwan Singh, as he found it impossible to manage the district himself. This transfer was accepted, and Kotkhaee declared incorporated with the British territory in January 1828.

95. Major Kennedy proceeded immediately to make a settlement of the district for one year. This was found a rather difficult task in consequence of the absence of all records or accounts under the native Government, and the determination of the headmen not to afford any information respecting the district. No survey was made, but an agreement formed with the headmen that they should pay Rs. 4,700 per annum.

96. The following arrangement was made for the support of the ex-Rana and his immediate relatives :—

	Rs.
Rana's pension per annum ...	1,300
Rani's ditto ...	300
Jaswant Singh, brother of the Rana's do ...	200
Rani's sisters, ditto ...	200

The following establishment was entertained for the administration of the district :

	Rs.
1 Mookhtear ...	30 per mensem.
1 Writer ...	15 "
4 Chaprsees at 5 each	20 "
5 Mookhtias ...	20 "
Contingencies ...	15 "
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>100</b>

These arrangements were approved by Government orders of 15th February 1828.

97. In 1829 a five years' Settlement was concluded of the district by Major Kennedy, which appears only to have been an extension of that formed by him in 1828.

This Settlement was as shown in the annexed statement :—

Settlement of Thakorees Kotkhai.

( 24 )

No.	Name of Pargana No.	Name of Blockholder.	LAND.		Live stock.		Dead stock. group.		POPULATION.		Herdsmen.		TOTAL LANDS ASSSESSED FOR 1828.													
			UNCULTI- VATED.	CULTIVATED.	Pigs.	Sheep or Goats.	Cows.	Horses.	Villages.	Houses.	Kunalis.	Brahmins.	Hindus.	Re.	A.											
1	Mujgate	Hooloo ...	11	2	...	49	11	60	13	800	...	144	83	113	73	90	19	82	186	57	248	197	440	800		
2	Chubbeese	Ludjoo ...	1	6	2	5	54	11	58	5	800	...	198	169	219	99	138	12	134	303	68	360	298	658	800	
3	Tuotrage	Jorree ...	17	5	...	46	4	63	9	900	...	208	128	286	104	136	11	144	307	100	407	324	731	900		
4	Chobur	Jijo ...	...	...	...	64	11	64	11	1,301	...	354	263	333	127	204	13	236	501	100	601	454	1,045	1,301		
5	Chaura or Gujdar	Maroo ...	...	...	...	30	13	30	12	900	...	196	143	308	98	87	11	125	291	60	351	268	619	900		
Total	...	...	29	12	3	5	246	1	278	2	4,701	...	1,000	765	1,109	560	655	68	721	...	1,587	375	1,963	1,541	3,503	4,701
Rana's Khas lands	...	...	40	...	17	8	67	8	...	...	483	...	68	56	58	33	26	...	50	...	71	62	133	96	219	...
Jawant Singh's jagir	...	...	8	14	8	15	...	...	...	...	80	60	14	14	25	24	...	24	...	29	37	66	64	130	...	
Deota's lands	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ranees' jagir	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	180	...	52	7	23	26	45	...	38	...	80	23	102	31	183	...
Grand Total	...	...	29	12	42	13	310	1	382	10	4,701	...	1,168	843	1,204	634	750	66	891	...	1,767	496	2,263	1,725	4,036	4,701

98. This Settlement continued in force until 1833, when a new one, for twenty years, was completed by Major Kennedy, and which is still in force. Major Kennedy was assisted in making this Settlement by four Moonsiffs, each from a separate State. They assessed the Thakoorae at Rs. 9,000, but Major Kennedy, considering this too high, fixed Rs. 6,556-14-0 as the amount. The Khas lands of the Rana were not included in this assessment, but were left in his hands in addition to the money pension allowed to him, in which position they now remain.

The following is this Settlement, which will expire in December 1852.

*Abstract Revenue Settlement made for Thakoorae Kotkhai, by Captain C. P. Kennedy, Political Agent at Subathu, from 1st January 1833 to 31st December 1852.*

No.	NAME OF PERGUNNAH.	No. of villages in each Pergunnah.	No. of houses in each Pergunnah.	LAND IN EACH PERGUNNAH.				AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT IN EACH PERGUNNAH.			INHABITANTS.				REMARKS.
				Bekhal land not irrigated.		Kyar land irrigated.		Rs. As. P.			Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	
				Jün.	Patta.	Jün.	Patta.	Rs.	As.	P.					
1	Cheywur	... 13	138	763	8½	...	...	1,266	8	0	218	180	281	679	
2	Chayher	... 14	188	947	15½	...	...	1,662	0	0	347	360	391	998	
3	Thakoorae Ghore	13	166	766	12½	...	...	1,311	0	0	231	194	343	757	
4	Chubbeesee	... 12	118	708	10	4	...	1,113	0	0	204	154	230	578	
5	Majghore	... 22	163	806	14	8	8	1,204	6	0	214	113	244	571	
	Total	... 74	772	3,987	7½	12	8	6,556	14	0	1,204	901	1,478	3,583	
	Settlement of 1827	64	744	1,124	10	...	...	4,770	0	0	...	...	...	3,487	
	Increase	... 10	28	2,862	13½	12	8	1,786	14	0	...	...	...	96	

99. The present establishment at Kotkhai is noted in the margin. It is quite sufficient for the duties of the district, and I would not propose any alteration therein, with this exception, that the mookhias be paid at 3 per cent. on the collections, instead of receiving a fixed salary as at present. The pergannah is in a highly prosperous condition as compared with the surrounding districts, and with the neighbouring pergannah of Kotegurh. This arises from several causes, among others, that, removed as it is from the chief lines of road, the people are seldom subjected to the harassing and degrading duty of serving as *begárs*, and have their own time at their disposal for the cultivation of their general holdings. Another cause is the extreme lightness of the Settlement and the existence in the district of valuable iron mines.

100. These mines are at present worked by the zemindars, and although the system adopted of extracting and smelting the metal is rude in the extreme, yet the quality of the area is so good, and it is not only produced in sufficient abundance to supply the whole of the wants of Simla and the lower hills, but also to admit of exportation in large quantities to the cis and trans-Sutlej States. Upon this subject a separate report will be submitted so soon as certain enquiries, directed to be made by the Board in their Secretary's despatch No. 417 of the 27th July 1849, have been completed.

33. Summing up this account by Mr. Edwards, it may be said briefly that Kotkhai was annexed in 1828, consequent on the misconduct of the Rana, and on his expressed wish that the Government should take over his country. A Summary Settlement for one year was made in 1828, and in the following year extended for three years, the assessment then fixed being Rs. 4,701. On its expiration in 1833, a fresh Summary Settlement was made, its term being fixed at twenty years. The population was counted as 3,583 souls ; and the Khalsa cultivation

\* I take the *jün* at 4 bighas as 4,000 *jüns*\* or say 2,360 acres ; less than 10 of the measure used in 1856 ; acres being returned as irrigated. The *jáma* see paragraph 48 below assessed was Rs. 6,556 ; or about Rs. 2-12-0 per acre. This the Deputy Commissioner speaks of in his report above quoted (paragraph 99) as an extremely light assessment, and probably it was a light assessment as compared with what the neighbours were paying to Ranas in the adjacent States. It is also probable that the area of the cultivation was understated. [The area and assessments of lands held revenue-free is not included in the above figures].

34. As in the rest of the Simla district, up to 1851-52 each holding had its separate lease. In that year joint responsibility was nominally enforced ; that is to say, the tract was divided into pergunnahs, a lambardár or mukhia was appointed to each pergunnah, and he signed an engagement for its revenue as the representative of the whole body of the owners. This change from separate to joint responsibility was purely nominal ; but the Deputy Commissioner took the opportunity to raise the revenue to Rs. 6,724, the increase being charged on account of land newly cultivated since the date of Settlement.

35. The Settlement of A.D. 1833, as thus amended, was not revised till A.D. 1859. The Settlement of 1859 Settlement of A.D. 1859, was made by Colonel R. Lawrence, Superintendent of Hill States ; and no English reports are forthcoming. The work was commenced in 1856, a measurement being made, and a rough record without any map being drawn up. On the basis of this measurement an assessment by rates (stated below in paragraph 47) was framed. But the proceedings were protracted to the year 1859, probably on account of the troubles of 1857 ; and when they reached the final stage of distributing the new assessment on the holdings, the zamíndárs refused to abide by the measurements, and the revenue was ultimately distributed by a kind of arbitration. As above said, I cannot find any English correspondence ; so I can give only the zamíndárs' own account of the matter, viz., that each man was charged according to his means (*hasha* or *haisiyat ka manla*) ; not according to the area he cultivated. This of course is rather a broad way of stating matters, and no doubt the revenue formerly contributed by a holding was not materially altered except for some good reason, well known to the arbitrators. It must also be admitted that the measurements were bad, and that the zamíndárs were right in

rejecting them. So that I suppose there really was no way of distributing the new assessment on the holdings except that adopted, and the zamindars were at the time satisfied with the result. But they would not be satisfied, if we were now to attempt to repeat such an operation. They think the new measurements correct, and want a fair assessment according to area and soils. Here again they are certainly right; when the old revenue of each holding was tested by the new measurements, in not a few cases inequalities of assessment were brought to light, which it was impossible to maintain.

36. The nett result of the assessment of A.D. 1859 was to reduce the Government's revenue from Rs. 6,725 to Result of the assessment of A.D. 1859 and its working. Rs. 6,228. But the whole reduction was given in the three eastern pergunnahs—Chewar, Gajdhar, and Chehr, of which the assessment was reduced from Rs. 2,802 to Rs. 2,225. The new assessment was believed to average Rs 1-10-0 per acre cultivated.

§ Year.	Average of opium cultivation.	Excise revenue Rs.
1874 ...	303	1,047
1875 ...	250	669
1876 ...	251	871
1877 ...	243	879
1878 ...	203	755
1879 ...	202	723
1880 ...	210	785
1881 ...	227	854
1882 ..	291	754

[The charge is Rs. 2 per acre, or one rupee for less than half an acre. The area cultivated by a zamidár is usually much less than half an acre.]

in 1871 at  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, and raised revenue. So that the outgoings in the first and last years of the expired Settlement compare as follows:—

		A.D. 1859.	A.D. 1882.
Land revenue	...	... 6,228	Rs. 6,228
Added for new cultivation	...	... 95	
Cesses paid to the Treasury	...	... 62	708
Cesses paid to lambardárs and patwáris	...	... 498	498
Excise acreage on poppy	...	... 754	
Total	...	... 6,788	8,283

The gross increase is 22 per cent. The demand has been collected with ease and without coercion : and the people are contented and well-to-do.

37. The system of land tenure is the same as that of Bharauli, described in paragraph 8 above ; with this difference, System of land tenure. that as the tract is more remote and entirely surrounded by Hill States, and also contains some valuable forest, the right of the State to all uncultivated land has survived in a stronger form. The circuits of hamlets, called *bhojs* in Bharauli, are here known as *pergunnahs*, and in Kotguru as *kothis*.

38. If the return of 1834 A.D. is to be trusted, the population has increased from about 3,600 at that date to 6,400 agriculturists. Appendices now. No doubt the increase has been substantial, but the return of 1859 gave nearly the same population as the present. Two-thirds of the population are Kanets ; of the rest half are Kohlis and the other half Brahmins and low castes. The entire population is agricultural ; and there is no class, corresponding to the Banias and Khatris of the plains who live solely by money-lending and shop-keeping, nor are there any persons deriving their livelihood solely from cattle grazing. As a rule every man, no matter what his caste, has his holding, cultivating it himself and paying the revenue direct to Government. If he is well off, he can lend on occasion to his poorer neighbours ; or do a little trade in opium : buying in Kotkhai and the adjacent tracts, and selling in Ludhiana and Jallandhar. If he is poor, as the Kohlis, Rehrs, or others, he may have no holding of his own, or only a small one, and cultivate for others who are better off. But in either case, they are all equally agriculturists.

39. Thus 96 per cent. of the Khalsa lands are cultivated by the owners themselves ; the holding averaging 4 acres. [This is the true holding, counted by families, and not by the entry in the Settlement record ; see remarks in Appendix No. IIB.] The tenancies on Khalsa lands aggregate only 164 acres, of which 88 acres pay half produce, 11 acres pay cash rents, and 45 acres pay rent at revenue rates. These tenancies are so evidently exceptional that I do not remark further on them.

40. But what Mr. Edwards describes in paragraph 97 of his Report of 1850 appended as the kbas or jagir lands of the families of the former Rana of Kotkhai, and the maafi lands of the village temples (*deotas*),\* are of course mainly cultivated by tenants. They aggregate 418 acres. Of these 171 acres pay no rent, the tenants giving their labour (*baith*) in return for their tenancy ; 44 acres pay half produce, and the rest, 203 acres, pay cash rents. These rents average Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  per acre ; but they are

	Acres cultivated.
* Jagir of Rana's family	... 452
Deota lands	... 45

not rents in the sense in which that term is usually used in revenue reports. The nature of the rent paid by each of the Rana's tenants is decided mainly by his caste. A Kanet would not ordinarily agree to do *baith* service; and he would be given a cash rent out of consideration to his caste. Of course such rents are not likely to be very heavy. On the other hand, the lower classes (Kohlis, Rehrs, and such like) stand on a much lower social level, and pay half produce or do farm work (*baith*) as may be required of them.

**41.** With reference to the circumstances above explained, it will not be thought surprising that there are almost no tenants with right of occupancy. One acre is so held in the Khalsa lands; and 53 acres in the Rana's jagir; of the latter, 42 acres are held by a village of Kanets. There was a sharp dispute on the question between these Kanets and the Rana; which I decided by giving the tenants an award under Section 5 (3) of the Tenancy Act. The rest of the few cases above mentioned have hereditary rights for the most part by agreement, and in two or three cases by award.

In truth the local conception of ownership is as yet nearly allied to what we should describe as hereditary occupancy; and the holdings are too small to make under-tenants other than the exception. And though the Rana's holding is a large one of over 400 acres of cultivation, his old claims, social position, and past management have left him completely its owner.

**42.** No lands have been acquired by the State during the past settlement. There have been 74 sales, aggregating 239 acres cultivated, plus 49 acres waste.

**Sales and mortgages.** Appendixes II E and F. The price realised averaged Rs. 91 per acre cultivated or 59 years revenue. There are also 386 acres of cultivation held by mortgagees, the mortgage money averaging Rs. 74 per acre cultivated or 49 years purchase of the revenue. Both sales and mortgages are principally *bakhil* land. The mortgages are very small, averaging less than half an acre each; but the sales average (with waste) 3 acres cultivated each. The practice of selling land has arisen mainly during the last twenty years, and the prices now given are three or four times what they used to be. *Kyas* land now sells for Rs. 100 an acre and upwards; and *bakhil* for about a third of this rate. The practice of mortgaging is of very old standing; but the money that can be raised on mortgage has risen in the same way as the selling price; and it is not uncommon for a man to raise a larger sum by mortgage than he could get by sale.

**43.** Appendix IIA gives the usual comparison of area and resources at the past and present Settlement. I should mention (see Mr. Edwards' report quoted in paragraph 51 below) that the bigha of last

**Increase of cultivation.**  
Appendix IIA.

Settlement was measured with a 4-foot pace, and therefore contained only 711 yards. As the old bigha measurement was very roughly applied, and as the people themselves are as yet ignorant of its use, I have thought myself at liberty to measure with the Bharauli bigha of 900

square yards. Of course I would not have See paragraph 17 of my done this, had the zamindars understood the Bharauli report.

bigha measurement; but as no question of unsettling measures in actual home use among the agriculturists was involved, I thought it convenient to use the same bigha throughout the district. In Appendix IIIA the areas of the last Settlement are reduced to acres by the bigha of last settlement (711 square yards or  $6\frac{1}{4}$  to the acre): and the measurements of this Settlement are reduced to acres by the 900 square yards bigha (about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to the acre). It may be said that the rough measurements of last Settlement, usually not chained, would probably overstate the area. I am not myself certain on the point. I should rather be inclined to say that they would give an uneven result, sometimes too much and sometimes too little. But I notice that the zamindars themselves think that the tendency was to overstate the area. However the cultivated areas, houses, and population returned at the successive Settlements are:—

A.D.		Acres cultivated.	Houses.	Souls.
1834	...	2,370	772	3,583
1852	...	2,633	...	...
1859	...	3,824	920	6,248
1882	...	3,992	1,132	6,190

Bullocks, cows, sheep, and goats also appear to have increased considerably since A.D. 1834; what the increase is since 1859 does not appear. The tahsildar's opinion, gathered from intercourse with the people, is that there has been a moderate but substantial increase in the cultivation generally in every village. This opinion is, I think, as trustworthy as any argument that could be adduced from the last Settlement measurements; and my own conclusions were to the same effect.

44. It is impossible to give any accurate information as to prices, in a tract where there are no shopkeepers or regular traders. *Ghi* now sells for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers the rupee; and in 1856 it is said to have sold at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers. No buffaloes are kept; but each house has one or two little cows; and as by a local superstition (which does not extend to Kotguru) the people of the valley consider themselves forbidden to drink milk, except in the form of butter-milk, the butter no doubt often contributes to the payment of the revenue. Cows and bullocks sell at from Rs. 8 to 16 each; (they are

of the usual small hill breed, but of good blood and colour) ; and are said to have been worth just half this value thirty years ago ; it is however doubtful whether a zamindar's life is made easier to him by a rise in the price of horned cattle. Sheep and goats, of which a few are usually kept for their wool and droppings (but mainly for their wool), sell at from Rs. 3 to 6, the sheep being the more valuable of the two. This also is about twice what they were worth twenty years ago. The poorer races (Kohlis and Rehirs) keep a very mean-looking race of pigs, which they eat in the winter ; the value of a pig is from one to two rupees. The price of the principal grains are said to have varied as follows :

A. D.	SEERS PER RUPEE.		
	Unhusked rice.	Koda and Bathu.	Wheat.
1828	..	30	35
1856	..	28	34
1882	..	20	32
			24

I am inclined to think this understates the real increase in the value of grain, more especially as hillmen think nothing of carrying a load 30 miles into Simla, where they can usually obtain higher prices than those stated. It will perhaps be sufficient to assume that in respect of values the agriculturists can secure Rs. 125 for every Rs. 100 obtainable at the date of last Settlement. There have been not a few years, in which the difference of price has been much higher.

45. To sum up, the tract is in a prosperous condition, and has been so throughout the currency of the expired Settlement. As a rule, the agriculturists are fairly off. They are not so favourably advantaged in respect of adjacent marts as the Bharauli ilâqa. But not a few of them trade in opium, and all can earn a little money in Simla, or as carriers. The revenue is paid to a large extent by the sale of opium, partly by wages earned, and a little by the sale of grain and butter. The pressure of the population is 910 per square mile cultivated, as compared with 1,010 in Bharauli and 846 in Kotguru.

46. Of the absence of rents, I have already written in paragraphs 39 and 40 above. As in Bharauli I have not attempted to frame a produce-estimate. In the first place my operations have been too rapid ; and in the second place it would have been

Soils and produce.

See para. 17 above.

quite fictitious, as so little of the produce is marketed. The classification of soils adopted is similar to that of Bharauli, viz. :—

Local name.	Explanation and husbandry.
Kyár ... ...	Lands irrigated by hill streams ; seldom yield more than one crop of rice per annum.
Bákhil ... ...	Unirrigated land ; all of it thoroughly manured. The rabi crop is wheat or barley or opium ; and the autumn crop consists principally of the smaller millets, amarauth, a coarse rice, or the edible grain.
Karálí ... ..	Lands at a distance from the homestead, and not manured ; usually cropped with wheat and barley.

The area irrigated is very small, only 63 acres ; and nearly half of this is jagir. Very little of the finer (basmati) rice is sown. A second or rabi crop is not taken after the rice. Two-thirds of the cultivation has been recorded as *bákhil*, and one-third as *karálí*. I tried to divide the *bákhil* into two classes, 1st and 2nd, as in Bharauli ; but there was no real difference on which to base the distinction, and as it caused disputing, I willingly gave it up. About three-fourths of the *bákhil* area bears a crop in each harvest.

The *karálí* lands amounting to a third of the cultivation, are only very occasionally manured. They yield one crop a year, generally wheat or barley. The crops are very fair, especially on the higher lands. The wheat is bearded, of the red variety. The worst of these lands (about a sixth of the whole *karálí*) have been put into a second class.

The land returned as waste for more than three years is usually very poor stuff. It equals 10 per cent. on the cultivation.

The area returned as field boundaries and grass fields equals only half the cultivated area, whereas in Bharauli the grass fields were double the cultivation. The explanation is that in Kotkhai there are fewer cattle, and also no sale of grass and plenty of it ; so that the custom of attaching a grass field to every holding is not *de rigueur* as in Bharauli.

Wheat straw is mostly neglected, as in Bharauli ; but the straw of every other crop is stacked for winter use and fed or littered to the cattle ; and very poor stuff a great deal of it is.

To sum up : the main differences between the agriculture of this tract and Bharauli are in the kharif the absence of the maize crop, and in the rabi the cultivation of opium, and the abundance of the wheat crop on the unmanured lands. In both tracts the cultivation depends largely on the manure supplied by the cattle ; but Bharauli has 7,900 head of cattle to 2,000 acres cultivated ; whereas Kotkhai has only some 6,000 head to 4,500 acres cultivated.

47. In speaking of the revenue rates I shall confine myself to the area of which the revenue is not assigned. Revenue rates. [On the assigned areas the revenue is in every case assigned to the owners, so that in respect of these lands the assessment serves no purpose except that of a foundation for the cesses and local rate]. Hitherto no rate has been charged on grazing lands, grass-fields, and abandoned cultivation; and there are no grounds for diverging from this practice.

The rates on which the assessment of 1859 was reckoned are said to be as follows; and I place my own rates in juxtaposition:—

SETTLEMENT OF 1859 (6½ BIGHAS = 1 ACRE).				SETTLEMENT OF 1882 (5½ BIGHAS = 1 ACRE).			
Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha of 711 square yards.	Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha of 900 square yards.
Kyar	... 29	R. A. P. 5 1 0	Annas. 12	Kyar	... 36	B. A. P. 4 1 0	Annas. 12
Bakhil 1	... 1,984	*2 8 0	6	Bakhil	... 2,508	2 0 0	6
" 2	... 1,814	1 4 0	3	Karali, 1st ...	1,930	1 6 0	4
" 3	... 497	0 7 0	1	," 2nd ...	228	0 11 0	2
Average of whole assessment on total cultivation.		1 10 0	3.85	Average of whole assessment on total cultivation.		1 12 0	5.25

Thus the average result of the new rates exceeds that of the old rates by 7 per cent., or a little more than one anna in the rupee. In paragraph 16 above I stated the rise in the value of grain as probably a fourth at the least, and that *ghi* and sheep had nearly doubled in value, while the facilities for earning money have largely increased. As regards each particular rate I would observe as follows:—

(i). The *kyar* or *kul* is not so good as that of Bharauli. It only yields one crop, *viz.*, rice; and I have therefore adopted a mean between the 1st and 2nd class rate for similar land in Bharauli. The water supply is good.

(ii). My rate for 1st class *bakhil* is a fifth lower than last Settlement; but I have rated a larger area in this class. The rate as now fixed is certainly high enough, Rs. 2 per acre. It is the same as the 2nd class *lehri* of Bharauli. I did not see my way to rating the eastern pergunnahs lower than the rest of the ilâqa. I do not think there was sufficient foundation for the distinction; and the opinion of the people is against admitting differences of this kind.

(iii). Ordinary *karali* I compare with the 2nd class *bakhil* of last Settlement. It is charged Re. 1-6-0 per acre, or 2 annas more than last Settlement. My rate on the 2nd class *karali* is half that on the

\*[In the three east pergunnahs (Chewar, Gajdhar, and Chehr), the rate was only Rs. 2½ per acre or 5 annas per bigha.]

first class. The former yields a good wheat crop every year, the latter yields a crop every second year.

48. Anticipating the information as to cesses in paragraph 64 below, the rates with cesses added yield the Result of new assessment. following results :—

		Khalas.	Jagirs and Maafis.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Former assessment, according to the Rent Roll sanctioned for A.D. 1882-83	... ... ... ...	6,323 0 0	1,817† 0 0	7,640 0 0
New assessment	... ... ... ...	6,996 0 0	984 0 0	7,980 0 0
Increase by new assessment { Amount	... ...	673 0 0	-333 0 0	340 0 0
Per cent	... ...	11 0 0	-25 0 0	4 0 0
Cesses including local rate { Former	... ...	1,206 9 0	137 0 0	1,343 9 0
New ...	... ...	1,321 0 0	140 12 0	1,461 12 0
Increase	... ...	114 7 0	8 12 0	118 8 0
Total increase of revenue and cesses { Amount	... ...	787 7 0	329 4 0	458 3 0
Per cent	... ...	10 0 0	-22 0 0	5 0 0

49. When I had decided on the rates and cesses the zamindars of every pergunnah were called up before me, and Its effect on the holdings told in my presence their former and new assessment, and on each pergunnah. assessment, cesses included. I did this for two reasons : I wanted to see how the new rates really affected each holding ; and I wished to be sure that, before attestation was commenced, every zamindar should be warned of the extent to which the new assessment would effect him. By this plan every objection raised was fully enquired into during attestation. The assessment of every holding being called in this way in my presence, brought out very strongly the inequalities of the old distribution described in paragraph 35 above. The extent to which each pergunnah is affected in its total assessment is given below :—

PERGUNNAH.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE ONLY.		Increase per cent.	Rate of new assessment per acre cultivated.
	Former.	New.		
Chhabisi	... ...	1,105	1,393	26
Shalewar	... ...	450	573	27
Chewar	... ...	836	864	8
Gujdhar	... ...	626	690	10
Chehr	... ...	1,290	1,354	5
Thakriaghori	... ...	1,637	1,622	-1
Majhgor	... ...	879	1,000	14
TOTAL	...	6,323	6,996	11
				Rs. A. P.
				1 12 0

† [The jagirs and maafis were not assessed at last Settlement. The sum here entered is the rough valuation subsequently made as a basis for the local rate assessment.

It will be observed that both the average rate of the assessment and the increase taken is lowest in the east end of the iláqa (Chewar Gajdhar, and Chehr); the part of the valley which was assessed at last Settlement somewhat lighter than the rest. This result is due to the circumstance that the proportion of the cultivation rated as *bakhil* is less in these pergunnahs than in the rest of the tract.

#### KOTGURU ILAQÁ.

50. The Kotguru iláqa, incorrectly known as Kotgarh, lies 22 miles north-east from Simla, as the crow flies. By road it is 50 miles. It is a spur of the Hattu mountain, and overlooks the Sutlej. The bed of the Sutlej at the foot of the Kotgarh spur (Lauri bridge) is about 3,000 feet above sea level; and the cultivated lands spread from the banks of the Sutlej to near the top of the spur some 4,500 feet higher.

Mr. Edwards' account of it up to 1850. 51. Mr. Edwards' account of the tract written in 1850 is as follows:—

9. The district of Kotgarh, or, as it was originally termed, Sundoch, was among the first of our territorial acquisitions within the hills.

10. Kotgarh belonged originally to the small principality of Kotkhai, but, from the outlying position of the district, entirely separated from the remaining positions of that state, its administration was attended with considerable difficulty, as also its defence, in those lawless times, from the attacks of the people of Koomharsein and Bussahir on either side of it, and from the inroads of the inhabitants of Kullu from the opposite side of the river.

11. With the view of relieving himself from the difficulties of direct administration of the district, and also with that of conciliating the then powerful Kullu State, the Rana of Kotkhai made over Kotgarh to the Rajah of Kullu, to administer it for him on certain terms, he however retaining his original territorial rights in the district.

12. The Kullu chief willingly undertook the charge, and immediately detached a considerable force to occupy the district, which, for a short time, was administered in the name of the rightful owner, the Kotkhai Rana, but finally appropriated, and incorporated with the other possessions of Kullu.

13. The Kotkhai Rana was too weak to resist this aggression, and Kotgar remained for ten years under Kullu. In an engagement which then took place between the people of Kullu and those of Koomharsein and Bussahir, the Kullu Rajah was killed, and his body falling into the hands of the Bussahires, they refused to restore it to his people for the rites of sepulture, unless on condition that Kotgarh should be formally ceded to Bussahir by Kullu. On this condition the cession was made and Kotgarh remained for forty years in the immediate possession of Bussahir, and until the invasion by the Goorkhas, who seized the district and established themselves therein.

14. On the advance of the British force in 1815, as already explained, for the purpose of expelling the Goorkhas from their acquired possessions between the Sutlej and the Jumna, the Rajah of Kullu was among the other chiefs of the hills invited to co-operate with our troops on condition of having his ancient territorial possessions restored to him.

15. Acting under this invitation, the Kullu troops crossed the Sutlej and took possession of the Kotgarh district, occupying the strong forts of Whontoo, Seelajan, and Bajee, situated therein.

16. Although, as has been already observed, it was the policy of the Government of that time to confine our territorial acquisitions in the hills within the narrowest possible limits, it was no less an object to retain in our own hands such places as appeared to afford good military positions, and the Kotgarh district,

consisting of a range of hills the most commanding between the snowy ranges and the plains containing many excellent military posts—among the rest the fort of Hattu, termed the mistress of the north-eastern hills, and also affording level ground for cantonments on some of the slopes—appeared in this point of view a most valuable acquisition and its permanent retention was accordingly determined upon.

17. Some difficulty, however, was encountered in causing the Kullu Rajah to evacuate the forts and districts which he considered he had a right to retain under the guarantee afforded by the British Government to all who had co-operated with them, of restoration to their ancient territorial possessions. As however Kotgarh did not originally belong to Kullu and had been wrested from that State by Bussahir forty years previous to the Goorkha invasion, and as our guarantee extended to the restoration to chiefs of such possessions only as they had been expelled from by the Goorkhas, the Kullu Rajah was held to have no right to Kotgarh.

18. A small force was moved up from Subathu to compel him to evacuate the district, which he did on its arrival in the neighbourhood. Kotgarh was then formally taken possession of by our Government, garrisons placed in the three forts of Hattu, Seelajan, and Bajee, and a portion of the then newly-raised Goorkha battalion permanently cantoned in the district.

19. As soon as it was seen that the Goorkha power in the hills was completely broken and no further attempts to regain their lost footing likely to be made, and that the hill people were willingly subject to our power, these strongholds were dismantled; but a portion of our troops continued to occupy Kotgarh until 1843, when the detachment was finally withdrawn.

20. The administration of this newly-acquired district was entrusted under Administration and Settle- the general superintendence of the agent at Delhi, to ment of District. the officer commanding the troops in it, who was de- sired to lose no time in making a settlement with the people for the payment of the revenue.

21. The first arrangement with the zamindars appears to have been made in 1816 by Captain Ross, the officer then in command. The collections were made in kind, and the Government share of each crop was to be fixed from time to time, by what its actual produce might prove. Subsequently Captain Ross, after examining the old records of the district recovered from its former possessors, agreed with the zamindars for an annual money payment of Rs. 600.

22. This Settlement remained in force until 1826, when a new one was made for Rs. 938-4-0 by Major Kennedy in command of the troops in the Hill district, through one of his officers, Lieutenant Gerrard, Commanding the Detachment stationed at Kotgarh.

23. This Settlement continued in force until 1830, when a third one was completed by Major Kennedy, through Lieutenant Nicholson, Commanding at Kotgarh, for Rs. 1,167-12-6 for a period of five years. A fourth Settlement for Rs. 1,500 and for a further period of four years appears to have been subsequently entered into by Major Kennedy; but beyond the mere fact recorded that these settlements were made, there are no documents, English or Vernacular, forthcoming to show the mode in which they were completed, whether by agreement with the headmen of the district, or by measurement of lands then in cultivation.

24. Up to 1830, no establishment was allowed for the administration of the district. The revenue was collected through the <sup>Rs.</sup>  
 \* 1 Mookaa ... 30 mookeas\* or headmen of the villages, who received  
 1 Mate ... 20 an allowance of from 3 to 4 per cent. on their collec-  
 3 Mahess ... 27 tions, and the police duties were carried on by the  
 1 Writer ... 48 troops. In 1830 the establishment noted in the  
 ——— 125 margin was proposed by Major Kennedy, and sanc-  
 ——— tioned by the Government, at a cost of Rs. 125.

\* \* \* \* \*

27. In 1839, a Settlement for a period of ten years was made for Rs. 2,500 per annum \* by Colonel Tapp, the then Political Agent, on an estimated measurement of the cultivated area.

\* Rs 2,652, including jagirs.

28. This Settlement has just expired, and I take this opportunity of submitting for the confirmation of the Board, the new settlement † which I have now concluded with the zamindars. This settlement ought perhaps to form the subject of a distinct report, but the circumstances of these hills are so very peculiar that it appears to me impossible to afford all the detailed statements which usually accompany reports of the settlement of districts in the plains, and that it is most expedient to incorporate the report with that on the district of Kotgarh generally.

\* \* \* \* \*

42. A survey and measurement of the pergunnah of Kotgarh by native agents has been made on this occasion for the first time since it has come into our hands, and the cultivated area has been ascertained to be 16,642 bighas 12 biswas, shewing an increase on the former estimated measurement of 2,149 bighas and 16 biswas.

43. This area has been ascertained by stepping the fields, the only mode of measurement available in the hills, the fields being too numerous and minute to render it practicable to use the rods or the chain. It is of course far from being perfectly correct. Each *kuddam* or step is supposed to contain 16 *chappy* or hand-breadths, which average about 4 feet English measure, and 20 *kuddams* or steps each way form a bigha, thus giving 711 square yards to a bigha.

44. The lands for the purposes of assessment are divided into two kinds,—*kyar* and *bakhil*. The former is that which can be irrigated from running streams throughout the year; the latter, that which depends for its moisture on the periodical rains. The former lands being level, and the fields of a pretty regular shape, are capable of being measured without much difficulty.

45. The lands termed *bakhil* consist of fields generally on slopes rising above each other in terraces from the bottom of the *khud* or ravine to the summits of the hills. Sometimes these terraces are 500 in number on one hill side, and the fields of every shape and of all sizes varying from 10 to 20 feet in breadth, and from 30 to 40 feet in length, put all exact measurement at defiance. The lands not at present under cultivation consist of ravines and forest which is considered Government land, but is available to the people for fuel, grass, and pasture without charges; any measurement of these has not been attempted.

46. The measurement of the lands having been completed in the manner described, the next step was to assign the amount of Government demand upon the two descriptions of soil, viz., irrigated and unirrigated. The rate assumed was 13, 12, 14 annas, and one rupee per bigha on the former and 1, 2, and 3 annas per bigha on the latter, which were the same as were fixed in the former Settlement, and gave a total amount of *jáma* on the entire cultivated area of Rs. 3,339-7-4 which on a reference to paragraph 27, it will be seen, shews an increase of Rs. 687-1-2½ on the former assessment.

47. The zamindars of the district, on ascertaining that the above was the amount fixed on the measured area, came forward in a body and petitioned that I would conclude a settlement with them for the next thirty years at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per annum, which they declared they would willingly pay, provided their lands, now measured, would not, during that period, be subjected to any re-measurement.

48. Considering the unimportance of the sum at issue, and the very uncertain footing upon which, as I have endeavoured to shew the payment of the Government demand upon the land, however insignificant, rests in these hills, I considered it expedient, more especially as the offer of the zamindars was within Rs. 339 of the amount of assessment fixed by me, to accept of their offer; for it appeared to me that the offer, being a voluntary one, they would be likely to pay the amount regularly, and I feared that adhering to the amount fixed by myself might only have the effect of rendering the people discontented, and inducing them to

† See Statement A.

desert their holdings and emigrate to the neighbouring district of Kullu, where lands are at present procurable on easier terms than in Kotgarh.

49. The amount of assessment which I would recommend to be paid on the present cultivated area, as above stated, will, in my opinion, secure a liberal remuneration to the cultivator for his labor, and a fair amount of rent to the Government. The fixing it for a period of thirty years will, I consider, induce the cultivators to expend more skill and labour on the lands already in cultivation, and to extend their labour also to other lands.

\* \* \* \* \*

67. There are in the district of Kotgarh *māqī* lands to the amount of 714 bighas, the annual amount value of which is Rs. 173. These grants are for the support of temples and shrines, and were made in perpetuity by the Government in 1816.

68. Each grant is held under a sunnad having the seal and signature of the former Political Agent, Major Kennedy. There is nothing respecting them calling for particular notice.

69. The grains produced in the district are rice, barley, bathoo or the amarunth, kuddo, and a small quantity of opium and of Indian-corn.

70. The following table shews the population of the district for different years from 1831 to the past. The population is steadily on the increase, and although the present return exhibits an amount below that of former years, the decrease is not in the numbers of the districts but in consequence of the emigrants from Kulu, who, during the Sikh occupation of that country, had resided in considerable numbers in the Kotgarh district, and were consequently included in its population, having now all returned to their own homes :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1831	504	522	427	313	1,766
1834	571	577	493	379	2,020
1839	463	559	399	325	1,756
1849	875	790	493	460	2,608

71. The inhabitants consist of four castes.—Rájputs, Brahmins, Kanaits, and Kohlis; the latter are considered the slaves of the soil and perform all menial offices. The inhabitants are all cultivators, and there are few if any artizans in the district, as was to be expected in a district where the mode of cultivation is so imperfect, and the people are so depressed that each can only cultivate sufficient for his own use, and not for those who are unconnected with the soil.

\* \* \* \* \*

75. The character of the people, as regards crime, is favourable; few offences against property occur among them, and they are peaceable and well disposed. Suicide, however, exists among them and other people of the hills to an enormous extent; the least harsh word to a woman often induces her to commit suicide at once, and many resort to it from family quarrels, old age, and poverty, or from disease. The number of suicides reported to me during the last year that I have been in charge of this office amounts to thirteen for the whole of the districts under my jurisdiction.

\* \* \* \* \*

52. This account may be thus summed up. The Kotguru iláka, originally a part of the Kotkhai chiefship, was held by the Kulu Rajah,

Summary of the above account. and subsequently by the Rajah of Bussahir, for some years prior to the Goorkha usurpation;

and when the Goorkhas were expelled by the British Government in A.D. 1815, it was retained by us as a convenient advanced military post. Of the earlier Settlements no details exist; the figures reported by Mr. Edwards are\* :—

	Rs.
A. D. 1861 by Captain Ross ... ...	600
„ 1826 by Major Kennedy and Lieutenant Gerard ...	938
„ 1830 by Major Kennedy and Lieutenant Nicholson (Subsequently raised to) ...	1,168 1,500
„ 1839 by Colonel Tapp ... ...	2,500

In 1849 Mr. Edwards raised the assessment to Rs. 3,000; he describes his work in paragraphs 28, and 42 to 49 of his report, annexed. There was a rough measurement and, rates adopted indicated an assessment of Rs. 3,340; but the headmen compounded for a thirty year's lease at Rs. 3,000: and the principle of joint responsibility by clusters of villages (*kothis*) was introduced, as in Kotkhai and the rest of the district. The Board of Administration sanctioned this Settlement in their No. 2,398 dated 26th July 1852.

53. In 1857-58 the local authorities represented † that the tract was in a bad condition, and the demand was consequently reduced to Rs. 2,171. The reduction was thus distributed :

KOTHI.	ASSESSMENTS OF		REDUCTION.	
	1849.	1859.	Amount.	Per cent.
Kapu ...	Rs. 880	Rs. 679	Rs. 207	24
Kotguru ...	690	473	217	32
Bhutti ...	1,429	1,025	404	28
Total ...	2,999	2,171	828	28

The reasons given by the Deputy Commissioner for the reduction were, that the rates, though nominally the same as those of Kulu, were really much higher; that the village and the inhabitants were in a

\* Note.—I repeat these from Mr. Edwards' report; but the figures given in Appendix I, which are taken from the vernacular records, give a higher revenue for the years antecedent to A. D. 1830. The point is unimportant, and the vernacular records are probably correct.

† See the correspondence, namely No. 560 dated 21st December 1857, from Deputy Commissioner of Simla to Commissioner, Amballa.

No. 132 dated 4th March 1858, from Deputy Commissioner, Simla, to Commissioner Amballa.

No. 77—1,188 dated 17th March 1858, from Commissioner, Amballa, to Financial Commissioner.

No. 1,113 dated 28th September 1859, from Government, Punjab, to Financial Commissioner.

manifestly impoverished condition ; that the soil is poor ; that the tract had suffered from a succession of bad harvests ; that many of the cultivators had died of cholera in 1857 ; and that a murrain among the cattle had left scarcely a bullock in the whole place. The Government orders sanctioned the new jâma for five years ; but it has been understood (probably in consequence of correspondence not forthcoming), that it would run for the full period of thirty years, which commenced in 1849.

It is not for us, twenty-five years after date, to contradict the officers of the time. But I may be permitted to say that the people give an account of the reductions different to what I have above extracted from the records. They say that some of the holdings were certainly in trouble ; and that in consequence remissions were given out of kindness in the whole tract.

I cannot discover that any material arrears in the collections had occurred, before the remissions were given. But there were really no records from which to speak.\* Since the remissions were given, the collections have been made with ease and regularity. The new assessment averaged 15 annas per acre cultivated ; that of Kotkhai of the same date averaged 26 annas ; and of Bharauli 41 annas. It is this, among other indications, that make me doubt whether the reduction of 1858 was really required *to the extent given*. The irrigated land was admittedly not over-assessed at Rs. 5 an acre ; and if the revenue contributed by this land be deducted at this rate, then the charge per acre of unirrigated land averaged in each ilâqa, after the reductions had been given—

Bharauli	...	...	...	34 annas.
Kotkhai	...	...	...	25½ "
Kotguru	...	...	...	9 "

There is little difference in fertility between the unirrigated land of Kotkhai and Kotguru.

Subsequent additions to the assessment. 54. I give a statement showing subsequent additions, similar to that given for the Kotkhai ilâqa at paragraph 36 :—

		Demand of A. D. 1859.	Demand of A. D. 1882.
Land revenue	“	... 2,171	Rs. 2,171
Added for new cultivation	...	... 147	
Cesses paid to the treasury	...	... 252	
Cesses paid to the lambardârs and patwâris	...	210 222	
Excise acreage on poppy	...	... 333	
Total	...	2,381	2,125

\* NOTE.—There is in the Commissioner's file a letter from Deputy Commissioner, Simla, dated 3rd October 1857, in which he writes, *apropos* of the proposal to reduce the

Year.	Acreage of opium cultiva- tion.	Excise revenue Rs.
1874	70	362
1875	77	238
1876	66	299
1877	60	254
1878	55	244
1879	53	240
1880	64	248
1881	53	272
1882	72	333

Tenures, tribes, and castes, size of holdings. Appendices II B, and D.

The gross increase is 31 per cent. The figures of the excise acreage on opium for the past nine years are given in the margin. The land under opium in 1882 was distributed over 330 holdings; with few exceptions the area cultivated by each agriculturist is a bigha (900 square yards), or a little more or less. The produce is sold to pay the revenue, and not locally consumed. An agriculturist states to me that he usually gets half a seer of opium per bigha, which he sells to the wholesale dealer for Rs. 4 or 5.

55. As regards tenures, tribes, and holdings, I shall abbreviate my remarks as much as possible, for in these respects the tract is similar to Kotkhai already described.

The following enumerations of the population have been recorded :—

A. D.	POPULATION.		Area cultivated.
	Total.	Per square mile culti- vated.	
1838	...	...	Acres.
1859	...	...	1,825
1882	...	...	2,291
			2,429
	1,017	357	
	2,971	830	
	3,444	907	

It is impossible to say what the figures of 1838 are worth ; but as the tract was then assessed at nearly the same revenue as in 1859, I feel convinced that the population of 1838 is much understated. More than three-fourths of the inhabitants are Kanets and Kohlis ; the rest are the usual menial classes, with a few Brahmins and Rajputs. The land is cultivated by the owners with few exceptions, the average holding being 4 acres. The owners do not trade as in Kotkhai, but in all other respects their habits are the same.

56. For the reason just given there are no rents worth quoting.

Rents.—Appendix IIC. The land under tenants is stated in the usual detail in Appendix IIC. Of the 42 acres of Khalsa land therein stated to pay cash rents, 12 acres are held by servants of the Bussahir Rajah ; they are irrigated and pay little more than the Government's revenue, but the cultivators

jáma of iláqa Bharauli by one-fifth, that no balances had ever occurred since 1843. This is one of other indications, showing that the reductions made about this time in the revenue of the Simla district were based rather on the conviction that the assessment had been pitched too high, than in consequence of difficulties in collecting from a people who were accustomed by long tradition to pay rather a heavy demand, and who are by character most submissive.—E. WACE.

render service in addition. Six acres, of which one is irrigated pay to the Mission Rs. 7 per acre ; 20 acres, of which three are irrigated, pay to the Kotkhai Rana and his cousin Rs. 97 ; and 4 acres unirrigated pay to zamindars Rs. 11.

The 7 acres māafi land which pay cash rent are all unirrigated. They are owned by the Mission ; and the rent is Rs. 70. Of 114 acres returned as paying at half produce, only two really pay half produce. The rest 112 acres are lands owned by the village temples. The tenants pay fixed amounts of produce, usually 32 seers grain and 2½ seers oil for every rupee of revenue, at which the land is valued in the Government's revenue register. These payments are about equal to the revenue or a little more. But in addition the tenants render service to the temple, and these services are sometimes of an onerous nature, especially when the village god goes on a pilgrimage to one of the holier Hindu shrines.

57. The cultivated lands sell and mortgage for as good a price as in Kotkhai, viz., 56 years purchase of the revenue. The average cultivated area of each transaction is also similar, viz., sales 2½ acres, and mortgages half an acre each.

58. The remarks concerning the bigha used in Kotkhai (paragraph 43) apply equally here. According to the returns, cultivation has increased since 1849 only from 2,291 to 2,429 acres, or 6 per cent. Of cattle there is no previous enumeration. The increase of population since 1859 is said to be one-sixth. The measurements of the previous Settlements were of the roughest kind, sometimes hurriedly stepped out, often merely guessed from a distance. Consequently, any conclusion that can be now stated as to the real increase of cultivation depends on opinion. The conclusion I have formed from walking over the tract and from comparing the former and proposed assessments of each holding is that the increase in cultivation is probably a fourth, or, to be safe, say a fifth, and the new land is usually as good as the old.

59. I have the same difficulty in stating prices, as above explained for Kotkhai, but I give the following short table on the subject :—

	VALUE.	
	A. D. 1849	A. D. 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.
Plough bullock	5	10
Cow	5	10
Sheep	3	5
<i>Ghi</i> , sers per rupee	3	1½
Wheat do. ...	35	28
Rice (unhusked) do.	40	24
Maize do.	47	36
Koda and bathu do.	42	32

As in Kotkhai the value of cattle, sheep, and ghi has doubled. Grain on a moderate estimate has risen in value at the lowest 25 per cent.

60. If I could say that I believed entirely the description of the General condition of the tract. Deputy Commissioner when he reduced the revenue, I should say that there had been an enormous improvement in its condition during the past twenty-five years. But I prefer to say that the tract is on the whole distinctly prosperous. Cultivation has extended; prices have improved. Grain is easily sold into Simla; and much is earned there in wages. In short, the people have little difficulty in finding the cash required to pay the revenue. But they cannot be called an industrious people, and even those who are comparatively well off present a slovenly exterior.

61. The method of assessment and classification of soils is the same as in Kotkhai, except that the irrigated land is rated in two classes. It will be convenient if I state at once the former and proposed rates, explaining them by remarks on each soil.

SETTLEMENT OF 1859 (6½ BIGHAS = 1 ACRE.)				SETTLEMENT OF 1882 (5½ BIGHAS = 1 ACRE.)			
SOIL.	Area in acre.	Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha of 711 square yards.	SOIL.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha of 900 square yards.
Kyar 1st	95	Rs. A. P. 5 14 0	Annas. 14	Kyar 1st	205	Rs. A. P. 6 1 0	Annas. 18
" 2nd	109	5 1 0	12	" 2nd	29	4 11 0	14
Bakhil 1st	1,051	1 4 0	3	Bakhil	921	1 6 0	4
" 2nd	728	0 12 0	1½	Karali 1st	922	0 13½ 0	2½
Bāngar	310	0 8½ 0	5	" 2nd	352	0 5½ 0	1
Average of whole assessment on total cultivation	0 15 0	2 25		Average of whole assessment on total cultivation	1 5 0	3 86	

[ I should mention that there was a third class of Kyar at the previous Settlement, area 32 acres, rated two annas below the 2nd class. In the above statement this area is included in the 2nd class ]

The rates of 1848 were the same as those of 1859, plus 2 annas on every class of Kyar.

The reduction of assessment of 1859 was effected partly by reducing the Kyar rates to this extent, and partly by giving lump reduction on the unirrigated holdings, as each case seemed to require.

KYAR.—The irrigated lands are situated with few exceptions just above the Sutlej river in the Kepu and Bhutti *kothis*. The irrigation is from tributaries of the Sutlej with a few exceptions rated as 2nd class. These Kyar lands are excellent. They yield invariably a good crop of

rice, and about half of the area is cropped a second time in the year with wheat. Owing to the low and hot position of these lands, the wheat is ripe and harvested well before the time for the rice sowings. Almost every one has a field or two in the Kyar lands. The yield of the rice crop is said to be about 20 maunds (800 seers) per acre, and Rs. 100 to 150 per bigha are not uncommon prices for this land. The rates applied by me to these lands are almost the same as those of 1859 ; but at last Settlement only about half of the land was rated 1st class, and now all has been so rated except the distinctly poor irrigation. If an average of the whole revenue assessed on Kyar lands at the past and present settlement be struck, the result is Rs. 5-5-0 per acre at last Settlement as compared with Rs. 5-14-0 at this Settlement. I have no doubt that this is a light rate, as compared with the yield of these lands. The tahsildar wishes to put the rate 2 annas per bigha, or say 10 annas per acre higher. But as it is to these lands that the greatest skill and industry are applied, I thought it best to let the old rates stand.

**BAKHIL.**—These lands are said not to be so good in Kotguru as in Kotkhai. The crops of the year observed by me give the following result, which I compare with the same observation in Kotkhai:—

Harvest.	CROP.	BAKHIL LANDS.			
		Of Kotkhais (2,508 acres)		Of Kotgurus (921 acres.)	
		Total of each crop (Acres).	Percentage of Bakhil area.	Total of each crop. (Acres).	Percentage of Bakhil area.
KHARIF	Rice	225	9	17	2
	Koda, bathu, and china	1,588	61	893	43
	Maize	9	.....	194	21
	Others	202	8	131	13
	Total	1,774	78	724	79
RABI	Wheat	985	39	496	56
	Barley	795	32	131	14
	Poppy	134	5	63	7
	Total	1,914	76	689	76
	Total both crops	3,688	154	1,413	154

This table does not at first sight confirm the general statement of the inferiority of the Kotguru lands. I feel some hesitation about it myself; but the tahsildar, who is my authority for it, has much better knowledge of these lands than I have. The proposed rate is a third less than the Kotkhai rate. The kharif crops I have not myself seen; but the wheat crop is very good in the higher lands, and fair in the lower lands.

**KARALI, 1ST CLASS.**—These lands yield one crop every year, usually wheat. The crops of the year observed by me are—

		Wheat	...	...	...	449
Rabi	...	Barley	...	...	...	22
		Poppy	...	...	...	4
Kharif	...	Aram and potatoes	...	...	...	19
		Rice and maize	...	...	...	42
		Koda and china	...	...	...	244
		Kulth and mash	...	...	...	237
		Ogla and bathu	...	...	...	59
		Total	...	...	1,076	

on 922 acres of land. If this return be compared with the corresponding return for Kotkhai, it will be seen that the Kotguru lands have a smaller proportion of their area under wheat and barley. The higher lands in the Kotguru *kothi* are almost entirely under wheat, and yield very fair crops of say 300 seers to the acre. The lands lower down near the Sutlej are cultivated more with kharif crops; but even on them nearly half the crop is wheat. The rate fixed by me is very slightly higher than last Settlement, and like that on *bakhil* is two-thirds of the Kotkhai rate.

**KARALI, 2ND CLASS,** is cropped much as the 1st class, but usually once in two years. The rate proposed is half the Kotkhai rate.

It will be noticed that I have classed a smaller proportion of the unirrigated land as *bakhil* or 1st class than was done in 1859.

62. I have stated my reasons for my rates rather briefly; because in assessing the holdings I found that, though Results of the assessment. my unirrigated rates were stated so much lower than those of Kotkhai, I should have to repeat what was done in 1859, viz., to allow an abatement on the unirrigated rates. The assessment was given out by me in the same way as that of Kotkhai, but after attestation; and the result for each *kothi* is as follows:—

KOTHI.	Last year's revenue.	Assessment by new rates.	Actually assessed.	SHARE OF NEW JAMA CONTRIBUTED BY IRRIGATION.		BALANCE CONTRIBUTED BY UNIRRIGATED CULTIVATION.		
				Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
Kotguru	Rs. 532	Rs. 812	Rs. 743	11	Rs. 52	800	Rs. 691	Annas. 14
Kepu	715	1,110	1,005	99	599	512	406	13
Bhutti	1,071	1,622	1,411	124	728	883	688	12
Total	2,318	3,544	3,169	234	1,379	2,195	1,780	18

Substantially I have remitted a fifth of the unirrigated rates in Kepu and Bhutti, and a tenth in Kotguru. The Kepu and Bhutti lands are drier than those of Kotguru.

The increase on the total revenue is 82 per cent. in Bhutti, 40 per cent. in the other two *kothis*, and 36 per cent. for the whole tract. This increase constituted my main difficulty in fixing the rates. I put them as low as I could ; and even so they indicated an increase on the current revenue of 53 per cent. And not wishing to take so much as this, I had the results examined by holdings, and reduced again on each holding (but not in the case of irrigated land), where I thought the increase too large, or where the holder was stated to be poor.

This assessment leaves the unirrigated land of Kotguru paying rates little more than half those paid in Kotkhai. There is no such difference of fertility between the two tracts, as can explain such a difference of assessment. But we must take things as we find them ; and I do not recommend that a larger increase than 36 per cent. be demanded. This increase restores the assessment to what it was before the reduction of A.D. 1859.

The gross result, cesses included (which I will explain in paragraph 64 below), is as follow :—

	Khalsa.	Mafāsī.	Total.
Former assessment according to the rent roll sanctioned for A. D. 1882-83 ...	Rs. 2,318	Rs. 275	Rs. 2,593
New assessment ... ...	*3,159	287	3,446
Increase by new assessment { Amount ...	841	12	853
{ Per cent ...	36	4	33
Cesses, including local rate { Former ...	345	29	374
{ Proposed ...	609	42	651
Increase ...	264	13	277
Total increase of revenue { Amount ...	1,105	25	1,130
{ Per cent ...	41	8	38

63. The Government of the Punjab, in passing orders on the Bharauli report, expressed a wish that a comparison of the rates of the Simla district with those of Kangra. (See also paragraph 25 above). I find it a little difficult to make, in a trustworthy manner, the comparison desired. The Siba tract, situate as it is in the low hills of the outer Himalayas, with a hot climate, is very different to those under report. On the other hand the Waziri Rupi jagir is situate in the interior of Kulu, still further within the Himalayas than the tracts I am dealing with. But it would appear from

\* Since I wrote this, I have reduced Rs. 3 on one holding in Kothi Kepu. I have corrected Appendix III; but it is not worth while correcting all the other papers.

a comparison of columus 15, 16, and 17, and 62 of Statement A appended to the Assessment Report of Waziri Rupi, that though only 5 per cent. of the area is irrigated, the new assessment averages Rs. 1-3-8 per acre cultivated. The Kotguru ilâqa, with 9½ per cent. irrigated, and the irrigated lands, apparently more valuable than those of Waziri Rupi, will pay by the new assessment Re. 1-5-0 per acre cultivated.

A patwâri of outer Seoraj near Kotguru tells me the rates there are per bigha :—

	Rs. As. P.
Kyar ... one rupee = per acre	5 5 4
Bakhil ... $\frac{1}{2}$ " = " 1 5 4	
Karali ... $\frac{1}{3}$ " = " 0 10 8	

Information of this nature is not very trustworthy. In Appendix II of Mr. Lyall's Kângra Report it is stated that the average assessment of Seoraj per acre cultivated (about 3 per cent. being irrigated) is Rs. 2 or thereabouts; but what is stated in the column of remarks makes even this uncertain.

As regards the Kotkhai rates a comparison of paragraphs 23 and 25 (Bharauli) and 47 and 61 (Kotkhai and Kotguru), will show that the Kotkhai assessment in point of heaviness has held and still holds a middle position between that of Bharauli and Kotguru. The data stands thus :—

	RATE OF GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE PER ACRE.			
	Of total cultivation.		Of unirrigated cultivation, the revenue and area of irrigated land being both deducted.	
	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bharauli ...	... 2 9 0	2 1 0	2 3 0	*1 12 0
Kotkhai ...	... 1 10 0	1 12 0	1 9 6	1 11 6
Kotguru ...	... 0 15 0	1 5 0	0 9 0	0 13 0

Cesses, former and new, in Simla, Kotkhai and 26 and 27, where I have described the cesses and patwâri arrangements of the Bharauli ilâqa,

\* But not reckoning the large area of very poor *Changar*, a fourth of the whole cultivation, and the revenue paid by it, the rate would be Rs. 2-5-0.

the former cesses and those entered in the new records of Simla, Kotkhai and Kotguru are as follows :—

Cess.		RATE PER CENT. OF LAND REVENUE.				Now pro- posed for all 3 tracts.	
		Former.					
		Kotkhai.	Kotguru.	Simla.			
DISTRICT SERVICE.	Road ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...		
	Post ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		
	School ...	1 0 0	10 ...	10 6 8	10 ...		
	Local ...	10 6 8	10 6 8	10 6 8	8 5 4		
Total		11 6 8	10 6 8	10 6 8	9 5 4		
VILLAGE SERVICE.	Patwári's ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	...	6 4 0		
	Lambardár's ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0		
	Malba ...	...	...	...	...		
Total		8 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	11 4 0		
Total Cesses ...		19 6 8	17 6 8	15 6 8	20 9 4		

The local rate has hitherto been levied by mistake at a rate higher than Government's order directed. And by a somewhat curious arrangement, when the revenue of Kotguru was reduced in 1858, the amount received by the patwáris and lambardárs was not reduced proportionately.

The new cesses proposed are the same as already approved by Government for Bharauli. The dák and road cesses are not imposed on the ground of the custom of the hill tracts, by which the people give labour to repair the roads and are liable to carry service posts.

All the residents will help in repairs of roads especially as Government has not assessed on the tract any road cess. As to the labour (*begár*) required for the post and Government camps, the residents are liable to furnish that also. The Deputy Commissioner can excuse individuals from petty demands for this labour; but in all great works every one will help, whether ordinarily exempted or not. By great works are intended, a Government or Military camp, or the building of a large bridge, or any other great work." I transcribe the entry on the subject in the village administration papers.

There are two exceptions to the cesses proposed in the last column of the above statement. In Kotkhai the patwári cess will be only 5 per cent. as this yields sufficient remuneration. And in the Simla villages the lambardár will collect a malba of 1 per cent. as has always been the custom in the rest of the Simla tahsil. In the Kotkhai and Kotguru tahsil malba has never been levied; and there is no occasion for introducing this custom.

65. As in Bharauli and Simla, the patwári cess is collected by the Patwári arrangements. Deputy Commissioner and the patwáris are paid at fixed rates of pay. Hitherto there have been

two patwáris in Kotkhai and one in Kotguru, total three. I have revised the circles, and raised the number to five; thus:—

No. of Circle.	PERGUNNAHS.	Holdings.	FIELDS.			New revenue (assigned and unassigned.)
			Cultiv. ed.	Unculti- vated.	Total.	
1	Shalwar and Chauhshi	... 1,171	5,140	2,021	7,161	2,656
2	Chewar, Gajdhar, Chehr	... 1,528	5,074	1,672	6,746	2,811
3	Takri Taghor, Majgor	... 1,224	5,725	1,402	7,129	2,518
4	Kotguru and Kepu	... 977	4,586	1,410	5,946	1,998
5	Bhutti	... 631	2,567	682	3,249	1,448
Total		... 5,581	23,043	7,189	30,231	11,426

Continuance of joint responsibility in the upper portion of the district.

joint responsibility is in

See definition of Estate, in section 1 of the Land Revenue Act.

See as to Bharauli, paragraph 8 above.

Simla villages, it seemed to me doubtful whether we should maintain it. The waste is owned by Government, and cannot be broken up for cultivation without Government's leave; this is the first difficulty. The next is, that the system of ownership by holdings is so strongly established in the minds of the agriculturists, that it would hardly be practicable to make the whole body of holders pay arrears due on an individual holding. I invited attention to the remarks on the subject contained in paragraphs 6 and 8 of Mr. Lyall's memorandum of February 1878, on the assessment of the adjacent Waziri Rupi jagir

Proceedings, Punjab Government, February 1878, No. 2, page 37.

Garhwal Settlement Report, 1866, paragraph 12 of Board of Revenue's letter at page 65, and previous paragraphs quoted therein.

responsibility among the owners of each pergunnah or *kothi*; merely holding the lambardárs responsible for reasonable diligence in the collection of the revenue due from each holding.

Paragraph 23 of Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 8,689 dated 8th October 1883.

66. In submitting my assessment report of the upper portion of the district I asked for orders on the question, whether the principle of future to be enforced in each pergunnah or *kothi*. In 1850-52 a great point was made of the introduction and enforcement of this principle. In Bharauli, where the waste is owned by the agriculturists, I thought it best to let the joint responsibility stand at least in name. But in Kotkhai, Kotguru, and the

in Kulu; as also to the remarks on the same subject in the Garhwal Settlement Report, quoted in the margin. I also referred to paragraphs 90, 91, 100-102, of Mr. Lyall's Kangra Settlement report, where he describes the tenures of Kulu. On a consideration of all these papers, I thought it would be best not to enforce or assert in the Kotkhai-Kotguru tahsil or in the Simla iláqa, the principle of joint

But it has been decided that the system of joint responsibility shall be maintained. It will be convenient if I quote below the terms, in which this decision was expressed:—

"The Officiating Financial Commissioner agrees with you that the system of joint responsibility is in principle inapplicable to a collection of hamlets artificially grouped together for convenience, but really having no connection with each other. He doubts, however, whether, with reference to section 35 of the Land Revenue Act, it can now be legally dispensed with; nor does he think that any practical need for a change in this respect has been made out. The tenure of land in these hills does not differ from that on which land is held in Kulu, where the rule of several and joint liability of the proprietors for the revenue assessed on each *kothi* exists. The power which it reserves to the Government is one which the collector is in no way bound to exercise; which, it is believed, he has never exercised in the past; and which, judging from the circumstances of these tracts, he is not likely to be called on to exercise in the future."

67. As regards the reclamation of waste in the Simla, Kotguru and Kotkhai ilâqa the existing practice has been maintained. Unenclosed waste is the property of the State, subject to certain rights of

use belonging to the adjacent cultivators. It cannot be cultivated or otherwise appropriated without the permission of the State. But if cultivated with such permission, the ownership passes to the cultivator subject to the usual liability for revenue. Land newly cultivated during the currency of the Settlement now commencing will be charged two annas a bigha. In a mountainous country it is convenient to maintain this restriction on new cultivation, as it enables the State to forbid cultivation likely to injure the stability of the soil on the steeper mountain sides, or which will inconveniently interfere with the pasturage of the cattle or the supply of village fuel. Moreover the necessity for an application for permission to cultivate is involved in the incident that the waste is not owned by the village in common, but by the State.

Maâfi tenures in Kotkhai and Kotguru. 68. The maâfi tenures of Kotkhai and Kotguru, and the lands of which the revenue has been redeemed, deserve notice; they are as follows:—

Ilâqa.	Nature of grant and by whom held.	No. of holdings.	AREA.			Land Revenue valuation Rs.
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
Kotkhai	Rana's family ... ...	4	452	261	713	895
	Temple grants ... ...	5	45	13	58	89
Kotguru	Grants to temples and Brahmins Held free of revenue by the local Mission	21	115	21	136	194
	Land of which the revenue has been redeemed ... ...	1	9	18	27	11
		1	61	198	259	82
	Total ...	82	632	511	1,193	1,271

The Rana's family own their māṭī lands in the following holdings ; and I add for convenient information the Khalsa lands they hold and their pensions :—

Members of Rana's family.	Annual cash pension.	MĀṬĪ LANDS.				KHALSA LANDS.			
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Revenue valuation.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Revenue.
Thakur Ramsaran Singh	Ra. 800	217	126	343	464	43	8	45	128
Mian Guleb Singh, his brother	200	123	48	171	218	5	...	5	7
Kanshiram and two nephews ..	75	105	85	190	199	19	3	22	40
Two widows of Thakur Bhagwan Singh	300	7	2	9	14	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,275	452	*261	713	895	66	6	72	175

The Khalsa lands held by the family are situate, with insignificant exceptions, in Kotguru. For the origin of the māṭī tenure I beg to refer to paragraph 98 of Mr. Edwards' letter appended. Whatever portion of these lands a member of the family owns, he is entitled to hold free of revenue.

The temple grants I have not checked against the original records, but only against the sunuds in possession of the owners. The usual checking of the grants has been undertaken by the Deputy Commissioner.

The land held free of revenue by the Kotguru Mission is being similarly checked. For some of it probably no authority remitting the revenue will be forthcoming, as it is old cantonment land. But I presume that Government do not desire to impose revenue on a body, the funds of which are devoted to local educational work ; and that on application formal sanction for its remission would be granted.

The land, of which the revenue has been redeemed, has been so held since 1863, and is a tea estate now owned by Mr. Stewart.

\*[Besides this waste the māṭī villages of Kotkhai have within their bounds 236 acres of forest owned by Government.]

Instalments of revenue—  
whole district.

69. The instalments on which the revenue is paid are as follows :—

Harvest.	Date on which instalment is due.	Share of annual revenue.
Kharif ... ...	1st December ...	½
	1st February ...	½
Rabi ... ...	15th June ...	½
	15th July ...	½

I have not recommended any alteration in these instalments. They suit the circumstances of the district very well. The kharif instalments are perhaps a little late for the whole district ; and arguing *a priori*, it might be said that the rabi instalments are a little too soon—at least for Kotkhai and Kotguru. But the chief merit of the present instalments is, that they divide the year into nearly equal parts—an adjustment more convenient on the whole to agriculturists who pay their revenue by a variety of shifts than any other arrangement that could be made. Any change that tended to shorten the term which at present exists between the last rabi instalment and the first kharif instalment, would certainly be unfavourable to the convenience of the agriculturists.

#### THE FORESTS OF THE DISTRICT.

70. In the Bharauli iláqa, the only Government Forest Land is Forest questions on iláqa Rakh Kothi, 214 acres. I have not made any Bharauli. settlement of this rakh under the Forest Act. All the rest of the waste belongs to the zamíudárs, and there are no restrictions on their management of it. This state of affairs probably dates from about the year 1856, when the system of joint village responsibility was introduced. No harm has resulted from the absence of control over the waste. There is sufficient wood for the agriculturists, and the hillsides are well covered by grass.

71. In the iláqa of Kotkhai and Kotguru forest matters needed Forest questions in Kotkhai more attention. The subject falls chiefly under and Kotguru, the following heads :—

- (i) Village waste.
- (ii) Future extensions of cultivation therein.
- (iii) Reserved forest and rights maintained therein.
- (ix) Rights expounded.
- (v) Future management.

72. I have explained in paragraph 67 above that the zamindárs do not own the waste lands in these hill tracts, though they have rights of user in so much Village waste not settled as reserve. Appendices IV A and B. as is included in their villages. Lists of the waste area thus included in the bounds of

each village are appended. The gross results for each pergunnah are :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PERGUNNAH (ESTATE) WITH DETAILS.					WASTE AREA INCLUDED IN VILLAGE BOUNDS.	
	NAME.	Houses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cultivated area including newly abandoned land.	Ghasnis and field boundaries.	Total.
Kotguru	Kepu Bhutti Kotguru	130 193 250	511 893 1,304	810 730 890	682 1,070 992	211 310 394	Acres. 1,893 2,461 1,269
	Total	678	2,607	1,859	2,744	915	6,123
Kotkhai	Chaubishi Shalewar Chewar Gajdhar Chehr Thakriagorh Majgarh	227 129 55 124 284 268 142	968 443 254 464 780 739 523	879 180 264 390 875 151 172	1,193 458 298 463 948 1,040 681	611 127 48 193 858 897 154	Acres. 1,515 488 389 823 2,450 1,073 823
	Total	1,179	4,163	1,810	4,954	2,882	7,019
	Total Tahsil	1,752	6,769	3,669	7,698	3,297	12,142
							4,216

The arrangements for the management of these waste lands have been made by me as liberal as possible. I have retained little control over them, except in respect of the cutting of the more valuable trees.

\* e.g. in the villages of Pání, Kothí, Tharola-Balog, Padhára-Béjóá.

In Kotguru this waste contains few trees of any value. In Kotkhai there are some tracts of village waste very fairly wooded\* ; and these should be closely watched by the tahsildar. I was half inclined to reserve some of these ; but my reservation proceedings were evidently viewed with much apprehension, and I therefore refrained, thinking it better to do only what was immediately necessary. If reservation is required, it can be proceeded with five years hence ; but I do not feel certain on the point. The management rules have been bound up with the Settlement record, as an addition to the final Rubakári. If Government think necessary, a short rule under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act might be enacted stating that these waste lands shall be used as laid down in the paper thus appended to the Settlement record. This paper, in fact, takes the place of the village management orders prescribed by sections 14 and 15 of the Hazara Forest Regulations, 1879. I subjoin a translation of these papers.

## ILAQA KOTGURU.

1. Underwood and grass may be cut by each cultivator according to his needs ; and he may also graze his cattle. Dry wood and leaves may also be gathered and trees be lopped by the same persons according to their needs, but not for sale. Deodar trees will not be lopped.

The following produce is included in the term "underwood":—

Kashmal.

Bhekai.

Pothi.

Labair (*Desmodium tilice folium*).

Kathewat ( wild indigo ; *Indigo feria heterantha* ).

Káthi.

Airá (a small tree, foliage poisonous to cattle, sheep, and goats ).

Barás (*Rhododendron arboreum* ).

Kachalat ( a small thorny tree ).

Sheogul.

Murat.

Rewan.

Bhashil (*Salticaceae* ).

Chhichri.

Kuwi (wild rose).

Takru.

Jao.

Thaten.

2. Except as noted in subsequent paragraphs, when any one wishes to fell a tree, he will not do so until he has obtained the tahsildar's permission and has paid the following fees :—

Per deodar, one rupee.

For any other tree, two annas.

For building a new house, 10 deodar and 50 *Pinus excelsa* may be taken at these fees, and for repairs half this number. If more are applied for, double fees will be charged on the excess number.

But no fees will be charged on trees felled for agricultural implements or for water-courses ; and báñ and mohrú, and also young kail, may be cut without official sanction for agricultural implements.

3. The trees required will be cut, without reference to village bounds, from such places in these lands as the tahsildar may direct.

4. Deodars excepted, a tree of average size may be felled whenever required to burn a corpse ; and there is no necessity to apply for permission in such cases.

5. At the Baisakhi festival it is the custom to cut a few young kail (*Pinus excelsa*), and to erect them in front of the village houses. This custom will be continued ; and no application is necessary for this purpose, nor will fees be levied.

6. The charcoal required for agricultural implements is burnt by the blacksmiths from branches cut from the larger trees. This practice may continue. Trees will not be felled for charcoal except with sanction and on payment of the fees above prescribed. Wood is not burned for lime and surkhi.

7. Mochis take the bark they require for curing leather from the báñ (oak) trees. When too much bark is taken off, the tree dies ; but the tree can then be used for agricultural instruments. The lambardárs will

see that this practice is not carried too far by the mochis. So long as it is followed moderately, it will be allowed to continue; if carried too far, other arrangements must be considered.

#### ILÁQA KOTKHAL.

The arrangements recorded are, with a few minor exceptions, the same as recorded for Kotguru iláqa; they, therefore, need not be repeated here. The main difference is that lopping of *Pinus excelsa* will not be allowed except for burning charcoal for agricultural instruments. There is a considerable amount of *excelsa*; and leaf manure will be supplied sufficiently from the dead leaves.

#### 73. I earnestly hope that some circumspection will be exercised in

Cultivation of waste with—granting permission to cultivate this village in village bounds, see para—waste. The best land, that is to say that which graph 67 above.

applicant will often wish to clear for cultivation, is that on which trees are growing; and the area under trees is not by any means so large as could be desired; and in some villages even the grazing area is only just sufficient. I would suggest that usually such applications, after they have been reported on by the tahsildar, should be held over for decision till the Deputy Commissioner himself visits Kotguru. There is no necessity to bring under the waste land rules applications by villagers to cultivate this waste. Such applications have never been so treated in the past; and by the circumstances of their tenure the villages have a kind of claim to extend their cultivation if the local authorities see no objection.

Reserved Forests, Appendix V.

#### 74. The forests reserved in Kotguru and Kotkhai are as follows:—

Iláqa.	Reserved Forests.	Area in acres.
Kotguru	1. Nagkelu ...	1,628
	2. Rantú ...	90
	3. Saliáná ...	78
Kotkhai	4. Tomrú ...	.844
	5. Kadelá ...	991
	6. Chambi Kuper ...	5,187
	Total ...	8,818

In my reservation proceedings I have dealt as liberally as I could with adjacent villages. In Nagkelu of Kotguru there was no occasion to allow grazing, except in 59 acres. But in the Kotkhai forests I have allowed the grazing of cows and bullocks freely, reserving power to close half the area. In both tracts also I have allowed rights to cut grass and underwood, and to gather fallen timber not being deodar. These products are of great importance to the people; and if not taken by them would be of no profit to Government. I have spent great pains in laying out the boundaries in a simple and convenient way. They

have been adjusted as far as possible to fixed and permanent local features, such as roads, ravines, and the watershed of spurs, and they have been marked by substantial pillars of stone, and a carefully prepared boundary register and boundary map of each forest has been filed. I subjoin an abstract of the rights allowed in each forest :—

#### I.—NAGKELU IN ILAQĀ KOTGURU.

Area 1,642 acres. There are three cultivated chaks in the forest, which have been demarcated and excluded from the reserved forest—

	Acres.
Chiltu	...            ...            6
Bhiloján	...            ...            25
Dhokrí	...            ...            6

As to grazing, a portion of the Pamlái village (defined in the proceedings) are entitled to graze their cattle (cows and bullocks only) to the number of 250. Every year an area not exceeding 250 bighas (46 acres) will be set out to them for that purpose by the Deputy Commissioner. Similarly to the owners of chak Dhokrí an area of 6 acres will be set out annually, in which they may graze thirty cows and bullocks. Also the Bareri and Dhantla villages may graze their cattle and cut grass on the 35 bighas (7 acres) which lies between the said villages (boundaries stated in the record).

Also in the west end of the forest an area of 150 bighas (28 acres) has been set out; in which the zamindárs of Kotguru, Dhantla, Dhimri, Laptári, Karálá may cut grass. In this 28 acres no other zamindárs will cut grass.

Besides the above, all the zamindárs of the Kotguru Kothí may cut grass from the rakh ; but not from any portion closed for the protection of young trees. Also they may take fallen dry wood and trees; but not fallen deodar trees; nor may they enter for this purpose any portion closed for the protection of young trees. This dry wood may only be taken for their personal household use. Also from Katik to Chetr (15th October to 10th April) they may cut the leaves of báñ and mohrú (oak trees) and take them home to feed their sheep and goats ; but this also may not be done on land closed for the protection of young trees. The above rights extended only to zamindárs permanently residing and holding land in Kothí Kotguru. The authorities will arrange at all times for free access to all springs, and for keeping open sufficient public roads.

#### II.—RANTU IN ILAQĀ KOTKHAI.

Area 90 acres. The following villages are entitled to the rights described below :—

Dilsár and Shíslú.

Háthlí.

Baknewal.

Dhanrothí

Dhártí.

Satái.

Manewal.

Panog, a hamlet of Purag.

**Note.**—These are very small villages adjoining the forest, and dependent entirely on it for their supplies.

But no zamindár is so entitled unless he permanently resides and holds land in one of these villages. The rights granted are—

- (i) to cut grass and underwood ;
- (ii) to cut leaves from báñ and mohru.

These rights extend always to the whole forest.

The following rights will be exercised in half the forest only, the other half being kept closed to such rights :—

- (i). Grazing of cows and bullocks ;\*
- (ii). Cutting small *Pinus excelsa* for agricultural implements without paying fees or making application.

(iii). Cutting poles for grass ricks and trees for houses ; but in neither of these instances will trees be cut without official application and sanction, and fees will be charged for trees required for building purposes according to the rule of the iláqa.

(iv). Lopping *Pinus excelsa* to make charcoal for their own agricultural implements.

The open half and closed half will be changed by the Deputy Commissioner at his will.

There will be free access to water springs, and sufficient roads will be provided.

### III.—SALIANA OF KOTKHAL.

Area 78 acres. Rights as in II Rantu, the privileged villages being—

All very small villages.	Saliáná
	Pujálí and Nandrihári.
	Galera and Matúri.

And the number of cattle to be grazed is 140.

### IV.—TOMRU OF KOTKHAL.

Area 844 acres. The following villages are entitled to graze cows and bullocks :—

Táti	...	...	...	300 head.
Kathándli Diwándli	...	...	...	150 ,

But the Deputy Commissioner will be at liberty always to close half the forest.

The same villages may take grass and underwood from the open half of the forest ; and if they have no trees available on their own village lands for agricultural implements and for their houses, the tashildar may supply them according to the rule of the iláqa from this rakh.

The same villages may cut the leaves of báñ and mohru, and take dry wood.

Free access will be given to water, and sufficient roads will be provided.

### V.—KALELA.

Area 991 acres. The Deputy Commissioner may close half the forest. With this exception the following villages have all the same rights as

---

\* The number of cattle privileged is stated for each village and aggregates 293.

stated for the Tomru forest (the number of cattle which each village may graze is stated against its name):—

					<i>Cows and bullocks.</i>
1.	Kit Kustá	...	...	...	70
2.	Rúklá	...	...	...	50
3.	Nagindri and Horá	...	...	...	10
4.	Kiári and Halai and Jajol, and Gáhni and Náli				250
5.	Bhullá	...	...	...	40
6.	Dilwi	...	...	...	90
7.	Majholí	...	...	...	80
8.	Chorol	...	...	...	50
9.	Bareún	...	...	...	180
10.	Naihrá	...	...	...	30
Total					850

In addition there are the following rights:—

The Deota temples of Deorhí, Chambí in Bareún, Mahádeo in Purag, and Nág, in Chadiáná are entitled on application to free timber for repairs of temple and for feasts.

As there is very little wood in the forest except deodar, thinnings will be made by the tahsildar every year in December, and the eleven villages above named are entitled to these thinnings free; but this clause will not be used to support a claim to use valuable timber for firewood.

Also the Purag village are entitled to cut underwood and take dry wood from the part of the forest near their village which is known as Thakur-ká-Kalela.

#### VI.—CHAMBI KUPAR.

Area 5,187 acres. There are three cultivated *chaks* enclosed by this forest, but excluded from the reserved Forest—

					<i>Acrees.</i>
Karálí	...	...	...	...	3
Karaog	...	...	...	...	5
Nihari	...	...	...	...	2
Total					8 acres.

The Deputy Commissioner may close half the forest. With this exception the following villages have all the same rights as stated for the Tomru forest (the number of cattle which each village may graze is stated against its name):—

					<i>Cows and bullocks.</i>
Chaitálá	...	...	...	...	100
Bedrikáná	...	...	...	...	35
Dumaihr	...	...	...	...	40
Kúnlí	...	...	...	...	60
Jaltáhar	...	...	...	...	95
Kot	...	...	...	...	10
Chalnair	...	...	...	...	50
Bágh	...	...	...	...	30
Jalath	...	...	...	...	50
Kalemú	...	...	...	...	50
Chijaulí	...	...	...	...	15
Chewar	...	...	...	...	100
Kúri Maulí	...	...	...	...	100
Sháún	...	...	...	...	130
Gareh	...	...	...	...	40
Total					845

In addition, the two villages of Ghásigáon and Kherwi may take underwood and dry wood.

There will be free access to water, and sufficient roads will be provided As to claims for iron-smelting a separate proceeding is recorded.

75. Nágkelú in Kotguru is an excellent forest containing a good deal of deodar and *Pinus excelsa*. Rantú and Saliáná are small but good forests of *Pinus excelsa*, low down on the Girí bank; but they

will never yield any revenue, as the claims of the adjacent villages will take up all the produce. Tamrú is a fine area which much needs planting up; there are few claims on it. Kalelá is an excellent deodar forest; Chambí Kalelá is a fine forest tract which has been greatly injured by the iron smelters. If planted up and cared for it will be very valuable. At present there are some valuable blocks of *Pinus excelsa* in it, and a little deodar; but the greater part is covered with the deciduous trees which the iron smelters do not care to burn in their furnaces.

76. The iron smelting question in Kotkhai has given me a good deal of trouble.

**Claims of iron smelters.** The arrangements finally made by me have been recorded in a Settlement proceeding, of which the following is an abstract :—

The arrangements stated below are not to be considered as permanent. They will be liable to revision if after experience they are found to be injurious to the forest.

The Kundis which will be recognised and supplied with wood are 25 in number. No new Kundi will be supplied, except with sanction of Deputy Commissioner.

At the beginning of Magar (14th November) the owner of a recognized Kundi, who wishes to smelt iron, shall pay \* *Pinus Abies*. Rs 2 to the tahsil, and will receive an order entitling him to cut\* reh or pandreh trees to the following extent, viz. :—

20 large trees or  
45 small trees.

No other tree may be cut for smelting iron. The tahsildar will cause the trees to be marked by a patwári either without or within the reserved forest. The lambardár of the pergannah will be present when the trees are marked, and both lambardár and patwári are responsible that only so many trees are cut as have been marked; and as far as possible the trees given to a Kundi will be all in one place. After marking, the trees will be burnt for charcoal at the place where they are felled; but the Kundi may not be worked in the reserved forest, but only in the place named in the list appended.

The smelting will be done in the months of Magar, Poh, Baisakh and Jeth (15th November to 15th January, and 25th April to 12th June). At the end of Jéth all trees and charcoal not removed from the reserved forest will revert to Government. The Kundi owner will have no further claim.

The tahsildar will carefully direct the fellings, seeing that they are made in suitable places and without waste.

The 25 Kundis (furnaces) thus recognised are situate—

Six	in Pergunnah	Chehr.
Nine	"	Gajdhar.
Six	"	Chewar.
Two	"	Chabishi.
Two	"	Shabwar.

Practically I have settled three points :—

1st.—I have drawn up a list of the forges—25 in number—and have forbidden the opening of new forges;

2ndly.—I have confined the claims of the forges to *Pinus Abies*;

3rdly.—I have limited the wood to be granted to each forge.

The first and second points may be regarded as permanent adjustments. The number of forges should certainly not be increased ; and the *Abies*, while it grows freely, is of no value to Government. On the third point I feel much hesitation. After much haggling I satisfied the people by allowing to each forge either 20 large trees or 45 small trees.

The small trees may be reckoned as of twenty years growth, and the large trees as of forty years. Therefore, at the rate fixed by me, 25 forges will consume annually 500 full grown trees. If these 500 trees cover 10 acres, then, allowing forty years for the tree to mature, the claim appropriates the produce of 400 acres. I talked it out thoroughly with the lambardárs, and they fully understand that the amount of wood to be allowed must depend on what the forest can supply, and that if the cut-

tings prove too heavy they will be reduced. The trees yield 10 shákis or 20 khiltas of charcoal, which will burn 32 sera (2 mds.) *kacha* of iron worth Rs. 4 rate of cutting allowed by me will permit of the production of from Rs. 60 to 80 worth of iron at each forge. It is safer to assume the lower figure. Therefore, 25 forges will yield

Rs. 1,500 worth of iron.

Of the forges all but four are situate in the upper end of the Kot-khai iláqa, viz., in Chewar, Gajdhar and Chehr, where the land is too high and cold to grow opium or tobacco ; and the zamindárs truly urge that the proceeds of the iron (which they sell in Simla) are of great assistance to them in paying the revenue. Hitherto they have cut trees for iron-smelting much as they liked—both *Abies* and *Pinus excelsa*. If the rate of smelting allowed by me is to be maintained, some effort is required to secure a sufficient reproduction of *Abies*. In the past the matter has been quite neglected.

77. In the Simla Municipality the Committee expressed some anxiety lest my action should complicate their forest management ; and they urged that they had sufficient power under their bye-laws to control all matters except zamindárs' rights. I have, therefore, confined my action to the area in which those rights exist. The entire Simla iláqa is included in the Municipality, and amounts to 3,865 acres ; of this 477 acres are included in village bounds, about half being cultivated and the rest appropriated mainly as grass fields. Of 2,703 acres I have made no record, it being either forest free of claims or land appropriated to houses and bazars. There remain 477 acres in three blocks adjoining the villages of Khainthu, Aendar, and

Dhur; and these I have made into reserved forests, under Chapter II of the Forest Act. The rights in these blocks are much the same as in Kotkhāi; half or one-third will be closed, and in the rest the zamīndārs have free grazing, grass, &c. The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Committee, Messrs. Hume and Goad, express themselves as satisfied with this adjustment. The management rules embodied in the Settlement record relating to the 477 acres waste included in village bounds are as follows :—

1. Trees are the ownership of Government, except those on cultivated fields and on field boundaries.
2. The zamīndārs may cut and sell underwood. In this term the following shrubs are included :—

Kashmal.	Aireh.
Bhekal.	Bushmolā.
Kainth.	Kujā.
Tbáltā.	

Other trees they may not cut without permission. Grass and grazing belong to the zamīndārs. But it should be understood that the zamīndārs cannot sell this waste nor the rights which they enjoy in it. These rights are appendant to their cultivation, and will endure only so long as the cultivating tenure and the payment of revenue to Government survives.

3. No fees will be charged for trees taken by the zamīndārs under permit for the following purposes :—

- (i) building or repairing their houses ;
- (ii) making agricultural implements, or burning charcoal to be used in making those implements ;
- (iii) for burying or burning a corpse ;
- (iv) for marriage feasts, or funeral feasts.

But the wood to be given free for such purposes will only be so much as is suitable to each man's position as a cultivator. If a cultivator follows another calling besides agriculture, he is not entitled to free wood in respect of the requirements of that calling.

4. Cultivators may lop the trees in their cultivated fields as they like, but on waste lands the practice will be as follows :—

- (i) Deodar trees may not be lopped ;
- (ii) Bán, barás chil, and kail may be lopped to half their height, or if the tree is a large one, then it may be lopped only to twice the height of a man from the ground.

5. Cultivators may cut wood for torches from the stumps of felled trees, without making any application to authority.

78. There remains the question of future management. First, as Future management of regards the Kotguru and Kotkhāi forests, I Kotkhāi and Kotguru do not think it is desirable to alter existing forests. arrangements in any material degree. The tahsildar's duties are very light; and he with his establishment and the patwāris, should be required to look after the forests. I would allow the Deputy Commissioner's controlling charge to continue associating with him the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sutlej Division, who should advise him and also act as his executive. If it is proposed

to fell timber for Government or for sale, the forest officer should have the entire control of any such operations ; and any working plans or system of replanting approved by the Conservator should be strictly carried out. The tahsildar can be relied on to do this, and has abundant leisure for the purpose.

79. As regards the small Simla reserve also, I would continue Management of Simla existing arrangements ; that is to say, the three reserved forest areas demarcated by me as forest reserve should remain in charge of the Municipality, who are principally interested in their proper management, and who necessarily maintain a forest establishment for the larger area of forest land to which my proceedings have not extended.

80. In the Simla forest no expenditure has been incurred in ex-Rights expropriated and propounding rights. In the Kotkhai forests I compensation. have expropriated five acres of cultivation at a total cost of Rs. 214-8-0 ; of this Rs. 60 was paid for a house ; for the cultivated land the rate awarded was Rs. 27 per acre, and for strips of waste attached half this rate. In the Nagkelu forest of Kotguru the question of expropriation and compensation was much more difficult. Demarcation and Forest Settlement had not come a day too soon ; and with every desire to avoid expropriating cultivation, I was obliged thus to deal with 54 acres. The account of the compensation awarded by me in this forest stands thus :—

Detail.	A. R. P.	Rate per acre,	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Karali cultivation ...	81 3 37	53 12 0	1,720 0 0
Cultivation recently abandoned and field boundaries ...	10 0 36	{ half above rate Rs. 26-14.	274 8 0
Other items ...	...	.....	20 8 0
Add compensation @ Rs. 15-0-0		.....	299 3 0
Total ...		.....	2,314 3 0

81. Government have not yet passed final orders on the above forest Final orders on Forest reservations. A copy of the Draft Notification reservations. submitted with my report on them in December 1883 will be found in the Appendices of this report.

#### CONCLUSION.

82. The total cost of the Settlement operations thus reported has been Rs. 18,366. The nett increase to the Government revenue is Rs. 2,748, and this increase Cost of operations. will have reimbursed Government for its outlay in seven years.

I have, &c.,

E. G. WACE, Lt.-Col.,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.

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## **APPENDIX No. I.**

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# **ASSESSMENT DATA OF ILAQAS BHARauli AND KALKA.**

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- A.—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF AREA, &c., WITH POSTSCRIPT  
SHOWING SIZE OF HOLDINGS.**
  - B.—NOTE ON RENTS AND TENANTS.**
  - C.—POPULATION.**
  - D.—CATTLE.**
  - E.—MORTGAGES.**
  - F.—PRICES.**
  - G.—CROPS.**
-

*General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jams*

1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	
BHOJ.		Former and present Settlement compared.	AREA ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (IN ACRES.)							
No.	NAME.		Not assessed.			Assessed.			Total.	
			Total area.	Government Forest and other Govern-ment land.	Unculturable.	Grass fields.	Abandoned cultiva-tion.	Cultivated.		
	The whole Bharauli Iláqa	{ Former... Present...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Kála	{ Former... Present... ...	426	2	227	123	5	44	197	
3	Banhra Brahmán	{ Former... Present... ...	893	...	499	254	7	81	394	
8	Banhra	{ Former... Present... ...	2,157	...	997	703	62	279	1,160	
4	Gahru	{ Former... Present... ...	2,926	...	1,812	1,115	40	275	1,614	
5	Baroti	{ Former... Present... ...	1,011	...	583	368	1	75	478	
6	Kuthalti	{ Former... Present... ...	4,102	204	1,721	1,889	85	521	2,177	
7	Subáthu	{ Former... Present... ...	1,281	...	550	422	25	164	681	
8	Ditto Chakrera	{ Former... Present... ...	1,618	...	725	597	16	210	893	
9	Shiwa	{ Former... Present... ...	625	...	368	90	35	77	254	
	Total Iláqa Bharauli	{ Former... Present...	14,989	206	6,992	5,061	226	1,726	7,851	
	Kalka rates	{ Former ... Present...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Kalka	{ Former... Present... ...	385	136	15	...	...	76	172	
11	Kurári	{ Former... Present... ...	299	...	8	...	9	126	247	
	Total Kalka Iláqa	{ Former ... Present...	684	136	23	...	55	208	419	
	Total of Bharauli and Kalka	{ Former... Present...	15,673	342	23	...	...	1,984	8,270	
	Deduct Maafis	{ Former... Present...	510	...	223	186	19	41	287	
	Balance Khalsa	{ Former... Present...	15,163	342	23	4,875	262	1,893	7,983	

DIX II.

## *and Rates of Ildgas Bharauli and Kalka.*

*General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama*

1	2	21	22	23	24	25
No.	NAMES.	FORMER ASSESSMENTS.				Assessment of current year.
		A. D. 1854.	A. D. 1852.	A. D. 1850.	A. D. 1856.	
	The whole Bharauli Ilaka ...					
1	Kála ... ..	155	150	147	106	106
2	Banhra Brahmán ... ..	231	261	261	186	186
3	Banhra ... ..	974	1,077	1,057	776	776
4	Gahru ... ..	924	935	726	774	774
5	Baroti ... ..	825	882	819	205	205
6	Kuthalti ... ..	1,435	1,535	1,518	1,199	1,199
7	Subáthu ... ..	616	592	568	444	444
8	Ditto Chakrera ... ..	725	752	737	557	550
9	Shiwa ... ..	282	270	270	202	202
	Total Iláqa Bharauli ...	5,687	5,904	5,598	4,449	4,443
	Kalka rates ... ..			A. D. 1849.	A. D. 1859.	
10	Kalka ... ..	...	...	161	159	148
11	Kurári ... ..	...	...	272	290	270
	Total Kalka Iláqa ... ..	...	...	483	449	418
	Total of Bharauli and Kalka ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,860
	Deduct Msáfis ... ..	95	...	...	109	109
	Balance Kháisa ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,751

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**DIX IA.—(Continued.)**  
*and Rates of Ilâqas Bharauli and Kalka.*

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Jama by rates.	Jama now proposed.	INCIDENCE OF JAMA OF A. D. 1856.		INCIDENCE OF PROPOSED JAMA PER ACRE OF PRESENT CULTIVATION.		PER CENT. ON TOTAL KUL AND BAKHIL.		Per cent. of Changar on present total of Kul and Bakhil.
		Per acre of cultivated area then recorded.	Per acre of present cultivation, Chaugar omitted.	Changar omitted.	Changar reckoned.	Of Kul at last settlement.	Of Kul now.	
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.			
133	131	2 7	2 8	2 11	1 14	9	12	41
225	224	2 5	2 0	2 6	1 11	5	2	41
768	778	2 13	2 13	2 13	2 0	25	18	43
993	999	2 13	2 7	3 2	2 8	23	29	45
235	232	2 12	2 8	2 13	2 2	25	22	33
1,479	1,488	2 5	2 1	2 9	2 0	4	8	81
528	529	2 11	2 6	2 14	2 4	19	20	27
639	641	2 10	2 9	2 15	2 5	19	26	29
255	257	2 10	2 0	2 8	1 15	23	4	30
5,255	5,279	2 9	2 6	2 13	2 1	16	16	35
		A. D. 1859.						
246	247	2 2	3 7	5 6	1 15	89	78	74
337	348	2 3	4 7	5 6	1 7	71	49	266
593	595	2 3	4 1	5 6	1 10	60	61	228
5,848	5,874	2 9	2 7	2 15	2 0	20	19	46
176	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,672	5,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## HOLDINGS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BHOJ.		Cultivated area in acres. Per cent. of cultivation held by tenants.		CULTIVATED BY TENANTS.			CULTIVATED BY OWNERS.			REMARKS.
Number.	NAME.	No. of holdings.		Total.	Average per holding.	No. of holdings.	Total.	Average per holding.		
1	Kala ...	...	69	17	6	12	2.0	24	57	2.5
2	Banhra Brahmán		133	14	27	19	0.7	52	114	2.2
3	Banhra	...	395	18	129	72	0.6	177	323	1.8
4	Gahru	...	459	26	137	118	0.8	177	341	1.9
5	Baroti	...	109	19	38	20	0.5	58	89	1.5
6	Kuthalti	...	753	20	135	153	1.1	279	600	2.2
7	Subáihu	...	234	38	72	89	1.2	65	145	2.2
8	Ditto Chakrera	...	280	30	73	85	1.2	77	195	2.5
9	Shiwa	...	132	18	17	24	1.4	53	108	2.0
Total Bharauli Pergannah			564	23	634	592	0.9	962	1,972	2.0
10	Kalka	...	122	16	26	20	0.8	22	102	4.6
11	Kuréri	...	233	27	61	63	1.0	11	170	16.0
Total Kalka Ilāqā			355	25	87	83	1.0	33	272	8.2
Total of Bharauli and Kalka ...			2,919	23	721	675	0.9	995	2,244	2.9

No grass fields  
held in addition.

## APPENDIX II.

## ILAQAS BHARAU LI AND KALKA.

*Note on the rents and tenants of each Bhoj.*

*Kâle.*—Of 69 acres cultivated, 12 are cultivated by tenants. There are six tenancies, all holding at will, half paying half and one-third produce, and the rest paying chakota. The land is unirrigated, and the chakota averages a fraction less than Rs. 2 per acre.

*Banhra Brahmân.*—One acre pays one-fourth produce; part of it is irrigated, and part not. There are 28 other holdings of tenants at will, aggregating 17 acres; one acre (three holdings of hereditary tenants) pays only revenue; 3 acres (13 holdings) pay nothing; 10 holdings of acres Rs. 42. Nearly the whole of these pay for unirrigated land about Rs. 8 per acre by chakota rent. The whole are tenants at will, except the one acre paying at revenue rates.

*Banhra.*—Of 395 acres cultivated, 72 are held in 129 tenancies; four tenants with 6 acres are hereditary, and pay at revenue rates. The rest are tenants at will; 18 holdings of 17 acres pay half produce; 85 holdings of 28 acres pay nothing; the tenants of these holdings are Kohlis, who in return for their land do the *begár* work of the owners; 12 holdings of 15 acres pay chakota, *viz.* nine acres unirrigated, Re.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per acre, and 6 acres partly irrigated, Rs  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per acre.

*Gahru.*—Of 459 acres, 118 are held in 187 tenancies. None of the tenancies are hereditary; 16 acres in 34 tenancies pay in nearly every instance half produce; 88 acres in 76 holdings pay only revenue. They are Bahdis (carpenters) and Kohlis; 14 acres in 27 holdings pay cash chakota; of these three acres irrigated pay Rs. 4 per acre; 9 acres unirrigated pay Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per acre. The tenants are said to be Kohlis.

*Baroti.*—Of 109 acres cultivated, 20 acres in 38 holdings are held by tenants, all tenants at will; one acre pays nothing; 9 acres pay half or one-fourth produce; 10 acres in 26 holdings pay cash chakota; their land is nearly all unirrigated, and most of it pays Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per acre.

*Kuthalti.*—Of 753 acres cultivated, 153 acres in 135 holdings are held by tenants. Of these, 32 acres are held by 21 hereditary tenancies, principally in the Khairi village. These tenants, with two exceptions, pay at revenue rates, and are locally known as *Deota*. They are Kohlis by caste. The tenure originated in an oath before the local Deota, by which the tenant promised never to leave the land, and the owner promised never to take the land from the tenant. The two exceptions hold 12 acres, for which they pay a chakota of Rs. 14. Of the tenants at will only 3 acres pay grain rent half and one-fourth produce; but they are cut up into 10 holdings; 72 acres in 58 holdings pay only revenue; 26 acres in 22 holdings pay Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per acre unirrigated; and 18 acres of mixed land pay much the same.

*Subâthu.*—Of 234 acres cultivated, 89 acres in 72 holdings are cultivated by tenants, all holding at will; 4 acres in nine holdings pay nothing; 17 acres in 16 holdings pay at revenue rates; 16 acres in 14 holdings pay for the most part half produce; and 52 acres in 33 holdings pay from Rs. 3 to 4 per acre. These last are Mr. Lowrie's tenants in Kakarhatti and Deoti. He has rented one acre of irrigation at Rs 28. He owns Deoti entirely, and more than half of Kakarhatti.

*Subáthu Chakrera.*—Of 280 acres cultivated, 85 acres in 78 holdings are held by tenants : seven holdings of 20 acres are hereditary paying at revenue rates. (They are a Chuhra, a Mahomedan, a Kohlí, &c.) The rest are tenants at will. Of these 32 acres in 38 holdings pay only revenue ; one acre in seven holdings pays nothing ; 30 acres in 16 holdings pay half or one-third produce ; this is principally land owned by the lambardár Bhagat Rám. Only 2 acres are held in cash chakota, averaging Rs. 5½ per acre.

*Shiwa.*—Of 182 acres cultivated, 24 acres in 17 holdings are held by tenants, Chamárs and Lohárs, all tenants at will. One acre pays no rent ; 15 acres in 10 holdings pay at revenue rates ; 6 acres in five holdings pay Rs. 2 per acre ; one holding of 2 acres pays one-fourth produce.

#### APPENDIX IC.

*Return of the Population of the Iláqas of Bharauli and Kalka, Tahsil and District Simla, as enumerated on the 17th February 1881.*

BHOJ OR MOUZAH.		Brahmins.	Rájputs.	Kanets.	Kohlis.	Chamárs.	Chanáls.	Sunárs.	Gujars.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
No.	Name.										
1	Kála ... ...	58	11	106	26	3	12	4	...	19	239
2	Banhra Brahmán ...	135	...	...	23	9	...	...	...	26	193
3	Banhra ...	128	80	40	208	26	...	121	...	15	618
4	Gahru ... ...	28	...	316	229	68	...	...	...	15	656
5	Baroti ... ...	17	...	92	48	5	...	...	...	3	165
6	Kuthalti ...	124	...	546	181	167	...	5	...	64	1,087
7	Subáthu ... ...	78	25	113	89	86	68	...	...	211	670
8	Do. Chakrera ...	20	...	199	112	75	51	...	...	102	559
9	Shiwa ... ...	...	...	134	...	20	18	...	...	44	216
	Total Bharauli ...	588	116	1,546	916	459	149	130	...	499	4,403
10	Kalka ... ...	25	18	114	5	34	...	20	42	483	736
11	Kurári ... ...	28	41	64	4	176	...	9	1	378	701
	Total Kalka Iláqa	53	54	178	9	210	...	29	43	861	1,43
	GRAND TOTAL ...	641	170	1,724	926	669	149	159	43	1,360	5,840

## APPENDIX ID.

*Statement of Cattle of Ilâqas Bharauli and Kâlka.*

BHOJ.			LIVE STOCK.								Total.
			Ploughs.	Plough Cattle.	Buffalo Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Horses.	Ponies, Donkeys, Mules.	Sheep and Goats.	
Kâla	...	...	23	43	24	60	10	...	...	23	160
Banbra Brahmân	...	39	92	54	102	116	...	...	...	91	455
Banbra	...	122	248	166	249	252	...	...	...	230	1,146
Gahru	...	152	322	202	342	189	...	...	...	459	1,494
Baroti	...	46	103	45	80	67	...	...	...	68	363
Kuthalti	...	269	583	332	550	321	...	...	...	563	2,349
Subâthu	...	74	166	73	180	106	...	...	...	137	669
Do. Chakrera	...	109	247	128	258	117	...	...	...	161	911
Shiwa	...	47	97	45	70	62	...	...	...	74	348
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	881	1,901	1,069	1,891	1,220	48	...	1,806	7,895	
Kalka—Kurâri	...	32	115	29	74	73	21	77	297	626	
GRAND TOTAL	...	913	2,016	1,098	1,965	1,293	29	77	2,043	8,521	

\* Details not given in M. S.—Printer.

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## APPENDIX Le.

## ILAQAS BHARAVLI AND KALKA.

*Statement of Mortgages with Possession, all to Zemindars, with one exception, which is noted.*

BHOJ.	Holdings.	ACRES CULTI-VATED.				Ghaüsia.	Total area mortgaged.	Per cent. assessment.	Amount of mortgage money.	Do. per acre cultivated.	Do. per rupee of revenue.	Area of grass fields separately mortgaged.	Mortgage money of such fields per acre.	
		KüL.	Lehri.	Changar.	Total.									
Kála	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	237	237	119	...	...
Banhra Brahmán	22	...	15	3	18	31	49	25	650	36	26	10	6	
Banhra*	95	6	42	18	66	183	249	130	5,731	87	44	34	20	
Gahru	40	8	17	11	36	72	108	61	1,678	47	28	12	5	
Baroti	9	1	4	2	7	8	15	13	299	43	23	...	...	
Kuthalti	46	2	54	14	70	108	178	112	2,992	43	27	...	...	
Subáthu	9	...	7	3	10	34	44	19	463	46	24	...	...	
Do. Chakrera	6	...	2	2	4	17	21	8	276	69	35	10	12	
Shiwa	6	...	5	1	6	3	9	9	191	32	21	...	...	
Total	...	234	17	147	54	218	457	675	379	12,517	57	33	66	14

In Kalka and Kurári no mortgages.

\* Of this three holdings, area 89 acres, to a Sonár who had no land before. Mortgage money, Rs. 551.

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## APPENDIX I.

## ILAQAS BHARAUJI AND KALKA.

*Statement of Harvest Prices excepted from the books of Traders at Subdhu.*

YEAR.		SEERS PER RUPEE.								
Sambat.	A. D.	Wheat.	Barley.	Unhusked rice (Dhan.)	Maize.	Adrak (green ginger)	Kopas (cotton uncleared.)	Mash.	Kodhra.	Ghi.
1914	1857	34	::	38	48	49	::	32	::	3
1915	1858	33	::	42	48	45	::	31	::	3
1916	1859	36	::	42	48	35	::	30	::	3
1917	1860	12	::	24	14	21	::	13	::	2
1918	1861	19	::	26	23	21	::	14	::	1
<b>Average of 5 years ending A. D. 1861</b>		27	...	40	36	34	...	24	...	2
1919	1862	18	...	24	23	17	...	19	...	3
1920	1863	26	...	26	33	19	...	19	...	1
1921	1864	18	...	24	27	20	...	18	...	3
1922	1865	18	...	25	21	30	...	17	...	3
1923	1866	15	...	26	25	25	...	20	...	3
<b>Average of 5 years ending A. D. 1866 ...</b>		19	...	25	26	22	...	19	...	3
1924	1867	19	...	26	17	21	...	15	...	1
1925	1868	12	...	22	17	19	...	15	...	1
1926	1869	11	...	18	13	21	...	14	...	1
1927	1870	16	...	24	21	19	...	16	...	1
1928	1871	16	...	26	17	35	...	17	...	1
<b>Average of 5 years ending A.D. 1871 ...</b>		15	...	23	17	23	...	15	...	1
1929	1872	17	...	19	19	38	...	15	...	1
1930	1873	17	...	21	19	30	...	19	...	1
1931	1874	17	...	24	24	21	...	19	...	2
1932	1875	19	...	26	34	28	...	20	...	1
1933	1876	19	...	24	30	25	...	21	...	1
<b>Average of 5 years ending A. D. 1876...</b>		18	...	23	25	27	...	19	...	1
1934	1877	21	...	24	28	30	...	17	...	1
1935	1878	15	...	21	21	25	...	15	...	1
1936	1879	13	...	21	17	25	...	17	...	1
1937	1880	17	...	19	23	25	...	19	...	1
1938	1881	17	...	21*	23	25†	...	21	...	1
<b>Average of 5 years ending A. D. 1881...</b>		17	...	21	22	26	...	18	...	1
<b>Average of 25 years ending A. D. 1881...</b>		19	...	27	25	27	...	19	...	2

\* This after it has been husked would sell at about twelve seers per rupee.

† The dry ginger sells for more than five times this value, say four seers per rupee.

## APPEN

*Return of Crops cultivated in Kharif 1881 and*

BHOJ.	NAME.	KUL 1ST CLASS.												Total cultivated area.	
		Kharif.						Rabi.							
		Rice.	Maize.	Ginger.	Others.	Total crops.	Not dropped.	Wheat.	Barley, &c.	Total crops.	Not dropped.	Total both crops.	Total both crops.		
1	Kála	3	2	...	...	5	...	2	3	5	...	10	...	5	
2	Banhra Brahmán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Banhra	1	15	...	1	17	...	14	2	16	1	33	...	17	
4	Gahru	5	28	4	5	42	...	30	9	39	8	81	...	42	
5	Baroti	5	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	6	8	...	7	
6	Kuthalti	6	5	1	...	12	...	8	2	10	2	22	...	12	
7	Subáthu	6	...	...	...	6	5	6	...	6	5	12	...	11	
8	Do. Chakrera	12	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	1	11	18	...	12	
9	Shiwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Bharauli Iláqa ...	38	52	5	6	101	5	62	16	78	28	179	...	106	
10	Kalka	12	2	...	8	22	3	13	1	14	11	36	...	26	
11	Kurári	16	1	1	3	21	2	16	2	18	5	39	...	23	
	Total Kalka Iláqa ...	28	3	1	11	48	5	29	3	32	16	75	...	48	
	Total Bharauli with Kalka ...	66	55	6	17	144	10	91	19	110	44	254	...	154	

## ILAQA BHARAUlli.

a Kul 1st.—Kharif other crops, 6 acres, are

... ... 5 Koda

1 Sawánk

... 2 Vegetables

b Kul 1st.—Rabi, barley, &amp;c., 16 acres, include

... ... 5 Koda

5 Sawánk

c Kul 2nd.—Kharif, other crops, 10 acres, are

... 10 Ginger

23 Koda

7 Máláh

7 Kulth

3 Cotton

1 Sawánk

1 Til

d Bakhl 1st.—Kharif other crops, 51 acres, are

## DIX Ig.

Rabi 1882 of Ilaqas Bharauli and Kalka.

KUL 2ND CLASS.										BAKHIL 1ST CLASS.											
Kharif.					Rabi.					Kharif.					Rabi.						
Rice.	Maize.	Ginger.	Others.	Total crops.	Wheat.	Barley, &c.	Total crops.	Not cropped.	Total of both crops.	Rice.	Maize.	Others.	Total crops.	Not cropped.	Total crops.	Wheat.	Barley, &c.	Others.	Total of both crops.	Total cultivated area.	
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	14	...	14	...	14	12	2	...	28	14	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	9	24	8	30	...	29	5	...	27	57	30	
17	10	8	4	34	15	1	16	18	50	34	68	9	77	...	63	18	...	71	0	148	
12	34	3	2	51	38	3	40	11	91	51	1	93	4	98	...	65	18	...	68	15	
3	6	2	...	11	6	...	8	3	19	11	...	20	4	24	...	16	5	1	22	9	
23	9	4	...	36	18	3	16	20	52	36	11	208	18	237	...	148	31	2	181	46	
15	...	3	18	...	11	1	12	6	30	18	...	99	4	103	1	75	9	8	87	17	
33	11	1	1	44	21	1	32	22	66	44	2	80	...	82	...	61	3	...	64	18	
1	2	1	...	4	3	1	4	...	8	4	4	84	10	48	1	28	4	...	82	17	
106	73	18	10	201	110	9	119	82	320	201	22	640	51	713	2	480	95	6	581	134	
5	...	1	1	7	4	11	...	11	18	11	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	3	6	
...	5	...	4	9	8	1	9	...	18	9	...	6	...	6	...	4	2	...	6	12	
5	5	1	5	16	4	19	1	20	...	36	20	...	9	...	9	...	5	4	...	9	18
111	77	14	15	217	4	129	10	189	82	356	221	32	649	51	722	2	485	99	6	590	134
																				724	

## ILAQA BHARAULL.

e Bakhil 2nd.—Kharif other crops, 115 acres, are ...

... 49 Mâsh

35 Kalîth

7 Sawânk

4 Ginger

5 Kangni

12 Cotton

2 Kachâlu

2 Raûng

1 Keo

1 Til

## KALKA ILAQA.

j Kâl 1st.—Kharif other crops, 11 acres, are ...

... 6 Sugar-cane

2 Vegetables

3 Chari

1 Cotton

2 Mâsh

3 Chari

k Kâl 2nd.—Kharif other crops, 5 acres, are ...

... 8 Chari

APPENDIX  
*Return of Crops cultivated in Kharif 1881 and*

Number.	NAME.	BAKHIL 2ND CLASS.												Total cultivated area.	
		Kharif.						Rabi.							
		Rice.	Maize.	Kodo.	Others.	Total crops.	Not cropped.	Wheat.	Barley, &c.	Others.	Total crops.	Not cropped.	Total of both crops.		
1	Kála ...	...	18	9	2	39	...	16	6	...	22	7	61	29	
2	Banhra Brahmán ...	9	35	12	6	62	...	22	19	...	34	28	96	62	
3	Banhra ...	5	70	53	19	147	1	60	38	...	98	50	245	148	
4	Gahru ...	9	73	25	21	128	...	35	28	...	63	65	191	128	
5	Baroti ...	...	32	4	4	40	...	16	9	...	25	15	65	40	
6	Kuthalti ...	38	186	18	52	289	...	100	39	2	141	148	430	280	
7	Subáthu ...	8	42	3	3	51	...	21	18	3	37	14	88	51	
8	Do. Chakrera ...	8	67	5	4	79	...	40	8	...	48	31	127	79	
9	Shiwa ...	1	84	9	4	48	1	28	5	...	28	21	76	49	
Total Bharauli Iláqa ...		68	557	138	115	873	2	333	158	5	496	379	1,369	875	
10	Kalka ...	...	6	...	1	7	...	6	1	...	7	...	14	7	
11	Kurári ...	...	12	...	12	24	3	12	...	1	13	14	37	27	
Total Kalka Iláqa ...		...	18	...	13	31	3	18	1	1	20	14	51	34	
Total Bharauli with Kalka ...		68	575	138	128	904	5	351	159	6	516	393	1,420	909	

## BHARAOULI ILAQĀ.

*f* Bakhil 1st.—Rabi other crops, 6 acres, are ... ... 4 Massar

*g* Bakhil 2nd.—Rabi other crops, 5 acres, are ... ... 1 Gram

1 Mustard

3 Massar

2 Mustard

DIX Ig.—(Concluded.)  
*Rabi 1882 of Ilasas Bharauli and Kalka.*

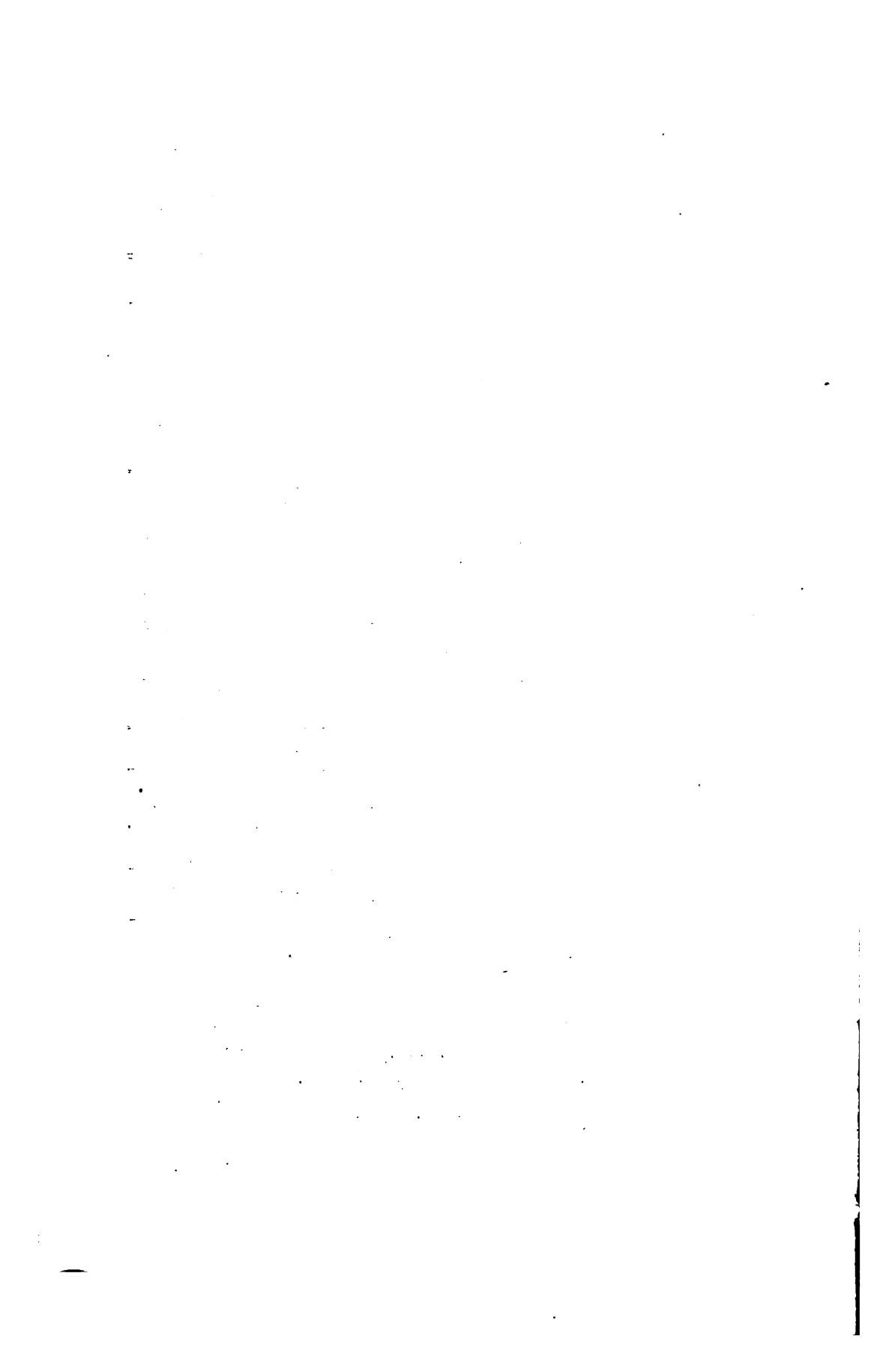
CHANGAR.								Total cultivated area
Muth, koda and mash.	Maisc.	Others.	Total crops.	Not cropped.	Wheat & Barley.	Rabi.	Total of both crops.	
19	..	1	20	..	1	19	21	20
39	...	...	39	...	1	38	40	39
106	6	3	114	6	8	111	122	119
125	10	5	140	...	1	139	141	140
25	...	1	26	1	5	22	31	27
148	14	11	171	8	15	164	186	179
34	5	...	39	11	4	46	48	50
49	10	3	61	3	5	58	66	63
11	9	...	20	10	6	24	26	30
554	54	22	630	37	46	621	676	667
17	2	13	33	48	63	18	94	80
67	7	20	94	79	61	112	155	173
84	9	33	126	127	123	130	249	253
638	63	55	756	164	169	751	925	920

## BHAROULI ILAQQA.

a Changar Kharif crops.—The full detail is ... ... 413 Kulth  
 80 Koda  
 63 Mash  
 1 Keo  
 5 Sawank  
 2 Kangri  
 10 Cotton  
 2 Til  
 2 Peas

## KALKA ILAQQA.

b Bokhi 2nd.—Kharif other crops, 18 acres, are ... ... 5 Mash  
 6 Chari  
 2 Ginger  
 4 Kulth  
 80 Mash  
 1 China  
 6 Bajra  
 26 Chari



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## **APPENDIX II.**

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### **ASSESSMENT DATA OF ILAQAS KOTKHAI, KOTGURU AND SIMLA, DISTRICT SIMLA.**

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- A.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF AREA AND RE-SOURCES.**
  - B.—DETAILS OF HOLDINGS.**
  - C.—TENANCIES AND RENTS.**
  - D.—POPULATION.**
  - E.—SALES.**
  - F.—MORTGAGES.**
  - G.—CROPS.**
-

## APPENDIX

## General Statement of area (in acres), Jama and Resources of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		KOTHI OR PER- GUNNAH.		Former and present Set- tlements compared.		Total area.		Boats, village sites, and beds of torrents, &c.		FOREST.		DETAIL OF AREA			
								Excluded from village boundaries.		Included in village boundaries.		Grazing waste without trees.		Abandoned cultivation.	
												Cultivated.		Kiar or irrigated.	
												1st class.		2nd class.	
Revenue rates	{	Former	... A.D.												Balkhil or unirrigated manured.
		Present	... 1828...	... 419	... 419	... 416	... 628	... 443	... 932	... 587	... 116	... 759	... 24	511	2-8-0*
1	OHHABHIL.	15	Summary Settlement. { A.D.	1828...	... 419	... 416	... 628	... 443	... 932	... 587	... 116	... 759	... 24	511	2-0-0
			1834...	... 419	... 416	... 416	... 628	... 443	... 932	... 587	... 116	... 759	... 24	511	
			1852...	... 416	... 416	... 416	... 628	... 443	... 932	... 587	... 116	... 759	... 24	511	
			1859...	... 628	... 628	... 628	... 628	... 628	... 628	... 628	... 628	... 628	... 628	... 628	
			Present Settlement ...	2,879	92	...	443	932	587	116	759	...	24	511	
2	SHALWAR.	15	Summary Settlement. { A.D.	1828...	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307
			1834...	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307
			1852...	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307
			1859...	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307	... 307
			Present Settlement ...	898	62	...	129	263	116	24	908	...	2	245	
3	CHEWAR.	6	Summary Settlement. { A.D.	1828...	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452
			1834...	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452	... 452
			1852...	... 151	... 151	... 151	... 151	... 151	... 151	... 151	... 151	... 151	... 151	... 151	... 151
			1859...	... 176	... 176	... 176	... 176	... 176	... 176	... 176	... 176	... 176	... 176	... 176	... 176
			Present Settlement ...	818	34	...	891	93	49	7	244	...	...	68	
4	GAJDHAR.	6	Summary Settlement. { A.D.	1828...	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	
			1834...	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	
			1852...	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	... 823	
			1859...	... 477	... 477	... 477	... 477	... 477	... 477	... 477	... 477	... 477	... 477	... 477	... 477
			Present Settlement ...	1,563	67	...	214	635	192	26	429	...	...	206	

\* In pergunnahs Chewar, Gajdhara, and Chehr the rate was Rs. 2-2-0 per acre.

## No. II A.

*Ilágas Kotkhai, Kolguru, and Simla, in the Simla District.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
CULTIVATED.		POPULATION, CATTLE, &c.								LAND REVE- NU.		NEW SETTLEMENT.			
Lat class or yielding one crop every year.	Karali or unirrigated unmeasured. 2nd class or yield- ing one crop in every two years.	Number of houses.	Population.		Cattle.						Total amount.	Per acre of area then cultivated.	Total rates.	Result of assessment by holdings.	Average of the same per acre cultivated.
1-4-0	0-7-0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1-6-0	0-11-0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
...	...	134	658	...	99	198	159	...	219	800	—	—	—	—	
...	...	118	578	883	...	...	...	...	...	1,113	2-11-0	—	—	—	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	2-10-0	—	—	—	
139	76	155	1,109	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	1-14-0	—	—	—	
171	53	189	1,045	881	123	242	549	...	298	1,105	1-7-0	1,391	1,393	1-18-0	
89	27	82	707	1,622	...	...	...	...	...	484	1-9-0	—	—	—	
51	9	129	684	1,435	79	129	313	...	180	450	1-8-0	570	573	1-14-0	
...	...	125	619	...	98	196	143	...	308	900	...	—	—	—	
...	...	138	679	961	...	...	...	...	...	1,266	2-13-0	—	—	—	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	2-10-0	—	—	—	
52	13	52	889	1,447	...	...	...	...	...	315	1-13-0	—	—	—	
162	14	55	380	997	47	98	161	...	254	336	1-6-0	368	364	1-8-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	2-9-0	—	—	—	
162	45	100	642	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	625	1-11-0	—	—	—	
181	42	124	633	944	71	142	323	...	299	626	1-7-0	690	690	1-10-0	

\* Inclusive of pergunnah Gajdhar, No. 4.

## **APPENDIX**

### *General Statement of area (in acres), Jams and Resources of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KOTHI OR PEE-GUNNAH.			Former and present Settlements compared.			Total area.			DETAIL OF AREA.					
Number.	Name.	Number of Villages.				Roads, village sites, and beds of torrents, &c.	Village boundaries.	FOREST.	Included in village boundaries.	Abandoned cultivation.	Cultivated.	Khar or irrigated.	Bathil or unirrigated manured.	
Revenue rates.	Former Present	Present												
5														
6	THAKRIAGHOR.	CHIHR.												
7	MAJHGHOOR.													
8	KOTKHAI.													
9	TOTAL KHANNA LANDS OF LIAQA KOTKHAI.													
10	Summary Settlement.	A.D.												
11	1828...	1828...												
12	1834...	561												
13	1852...	572												
14	1859...	875												
15	Present Settlement ...	8,776	80	... 1,408	1,027	352	77	832	...	...	...	1	343	
16	Summary Settlement.	A.D.												
17	1828...	1828...												
18	1834...	455												
19	1852...	632												
20	1859...	1,094												
21	Present Settlement ...	8,015	98	... 325	748	882	90	882	...	...	...	1	388	
22	Summary Settlement.	A.D.												
23	1828...	1828...												
24	1834...	483												
25	1852...	539												
26	1859...	657												
27	Present Settlement ...	993	82	... 84	200	124	62	541	...	...	...	9	658	
28	Summary Settlement.	A.D.												
29	1828...	1828...												
30	1834...	2,370												
31	1852...	2,683												
32	1859...	4,161												
33	Present Settlement ...	18,942	480	... 2,944	3,893	2,251	402	3,992	...	...	...	36	2,508	

\* In Chewar, Gajdhar, and Ohehr pargannahs the rate was Rs. 2-2-0 per acre.

## No. II A.

*Ilagas Kotkhai, Kotguru, and Simla, in the Simla District.—Contd.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
CULTIVATED.		POPULATION, CATTLE, &c.								LAND REVE- NU.		NEW SETTLEMENT.			
Karati or unirrigated unmanured.	Number of houses.	Population			Cattle.										
1st class or yield- ing one crop every year.		Total.	Per square mile of cultivation.	Ploughs.	Plough bullocks.	Cows and calves.	Buffalo cows and calves.		Sheep and goats.	Total amount.	Per acre of area then cultivated.	Total rates.	Result of assessment by holdings.	Average of the same per acre cultivated.	
1-4-0	0-7-0														
1-6-0	0-11-0														
...	...	236	1,055	...	127	254	253	...	232	1,301	...				
...	...	188	998	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	1,662	2-15-0				
...	...	326	150	210	1,272	693	...	...	...	1,582	2-12-0				
...	...	403	40	232	1,221	939	141	244	528	1,285	1-9-0				
...	...	...	144	731	...	104	208	128	...	238	900	...			
...	...	...	166	757	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	2-14-0			
...	...	351	100	214	1,355	848	...	...	...	...	1,628	2-9-0			
...	...	169	46	263	1,451	1,058	161	278	448	...	1,619	1-9-0			
...	...	...	82	440	...	72	144	82	...	112	800	...			
...	...	...	162	571	757	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	2-8-0			
...	...	195	86	107	774	866	...	...	...	...	1,206	2-4-0			
...	...	88	24	140	776	918	94	198	324	...	866	1-8-0			
...	...	...	721	3,503	...	500	1,000	765	...	1,109	4,701	...			
...	...	...	772	3,583	968	...	...	...	...	...	6,556	2-12-0			
...	...	1,314	497	920	6,248	1,046	...	...	...	...	6,724	2-9-0			
...	...	1,220	228	1,132	6,190	992	716	1,326	2,645	...	6,228	1-10-0			
...	...									1,724	6,323	1-9-0	6,997	6,996	
...	...													1-12-0	

\* Inclusive of pergannah Shalewar, No. 2.

## APPENDIX

## General Statement of area (in acres), Jama and Resources of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
KOTHI OR PER-GUNNAH.		Number.	Name.	Number of villages.	Former and present Settlements compared.	Total area.	Roads, village sites, and beds of torrents, &c.	Excluded from village boundaries.	Included in village boundaries.	Maafis and Jagirs.	Jagirs.	Cultivated.	Kiar or irrigated.	Detail of Area	
		Revenue rates	Former Present...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bakhil or unirrigated manured.	
MAJH-THAKER.	CHH. GHOOR.	CHH. GHAWAR.	CHH. BISHI.	Jagir W. 5.	Present	476	19	...	74	63	74	25	221	...	8 170
				P. 3	Do. ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4
				Maafis											
				Jagir P. 8	Present...	176	4	...	5	26	20	11	110	...	14 78
				Maafis	Do. ...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	7
				Jagir P. 1	Present...	46	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	4
				Maafis	Do. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
				Jagir P. 2	Present...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5
				Jagir W. 1	Present	91	8	...	...	42	6	8	82	...	20
				P. 3											
				Jagir W. 1	Present	43	...	...	...	2	5	2	34	...	3 31
				P. 3											
				Maafis	Do. ...	42	...	...	...	...	10	1	31	...	1 30
				Jagir W. 1	Present	112	6	...	2	24	30	3	25	...	1 21
				P. 1											
TOTAL.		Jagir W. 8		...	951	87	...	103	157	185	67	452	...	26 829	
		P. 21		...	58	...	...	...	...	12	1	45	...	1 42	
		Maafis		Total ...	1,009	87	...	103	157	147	68	497	...	27 371	
Govern-ment Forest.	8	...		7,090	...	7,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Iláqa Kotkhai.	83	...		22,041	497	7,090	3,047	4,050	2,398	470	4,489	...	63	2,879	

W. = whole village.

P. = part village.

## No. II A.

Ilqas Kotkhai, Kotguru and Simla, in the Simla District—Contd.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
CULTIVATED.		POPULATION, CATTLE, &c.									LAND REVB. NUB.		NEW SETTLEMENTS.			
Karali or un- irrigated un- manured.	1st class or yield- ing one crop every year.	Number of houses.	Population			Cattle.						Total amount.	Per acre of area then cul- tivated.	Total rates.	Result of assessment by holdings.	Average of the same per acre cultivated.
1st class or yield- ing one crop every year.	2nd class or yield- ing one crop in every two years.	Number of houses.	Total.	Per square mile of cultivation.	Ploughs.	Plough bullocks.	Cows and calves.	Buffalo cows and calves.	Sheep and goats.							
1-6-0	0-11-0															
42	1	38	161	466	30	63	122	...	81	...	481	433	1-15-0			
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	2-0-0			
11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	235	2-2-0			
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	1-12-0			
17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	83	1-7-0			
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1-0-0			
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	1-14-0			
12	...	2	11	220	2	4	4	...	8	...	57	57	1-13-0			
...	...	5	25	471	...	...	6	...	...	...	78	72	2-2-0			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	65	2-2-0			
2	1	2	16	410	2	5	14	...	2	...	50	52	2-1-0			
86	11	47	213	802	34	72	188	...	86	...	890	895	2-0-0			
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	89	2-0-0			
88	11	47	218	802	34	72	188	...	86	...	980	984	2-0-0			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1,308	239	1,179	6,403	918	750	1,398	2,783	...	1,810	...	7,977	7,960	1-12-0			

## APPENDIX

## General Statement of area (in acres), Jama and Resources of

1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
KOTHI OR PER- GUNNAH.			Number Name.	Number of villages.	Former and present Set- tlements compared.		Total area. Roads, village sites, and beds of torrents, &c.		FOREST. Excluded from village boundaries. Included in village boundaries.		Grazing waste without trees. Grass fields.		Cultivated.		DETAIL OF AREA Kiar or irrigated.	
Revenue rates			Former Present	A.D.	ILAQ.	AKO.	TG.	UR.	U.				Lat class.	2nd class.	Bahil or unirrigated manured.	
8	KORGUJU.		Former Settlement.	1808... 1818... 1828... 1838... 1849... 1859...	768	779	779	779	779	779	779	768	779	779	779	735
8	KEPU.		Present Set- tlement	2,186	105	460	359	386	65	811	...	...	11	11	11	1-4 0
9			Former Settlement.	A.D. 1808... 1818... 1828... 1838... 1849... 1859...	434	545	545	545	545	545	545	434	545	545	545	361
9			Present Set- tlement ...	2,877	119	6	1,387	207	47	611	98	1	1	1	1	190
10	BHUTTI.		Summary Settlement.	A.D. 1808... 1818... 1828... 1838... 1849... 1859...	629	967	967	967	967	967	967	628	967	967	967	449
10			Present Set- tlement ...	8,955	187	690	1,766	307	48	1,007	107	17	17	17	17	449
10	KHALSA LANDS OF ILAQ KORGUJU.		Summary Settlement.	A.D. 1808... 1818... 1828... 1838... 1849... 1859...	1,825	2,291	2,291	2,291	2,291	2,291	2,291	1,825	2,291	2,291	2,291	1,652
47			Present Set- tlement ...	8,518	361	1,156	3,512	900	160	2,429	205	29	29	29	29	921

No II<sub>4</sub>.

*Flâgas Kotkhai, Kotguru and Simla, in the Simla District.—Contd.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
CULTIVATED.		POPULATION, CATTLE, &c.								LAND REVE. NUM.		NEW SETTLEMENT.		
Kerala or unirrigated unmanaged land.		Population.		Cattle.										
1st class or yield- ing one crop every year.	2nd class or yield- ing one crop in every two years.	Number of houses.	Total.	Per square mile of cultivation.	Ploughs.	Plough bullocks.	Cows and calves.	Buffalo cows and calves.	Sheep and goats.	Total amount.	Per acre of area then cultivated.	Total rates.	Result of assessment by holding.	Average of the same per acre cultivated.
0-12-0	0-3-4													
0-19-6	0-5-6													
288	127	119	458	382	...	...	...	...	...	721	0-15-0			
238	127	...	1,357	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	680	0-14-0			
327	161	251	1,504	1,187	206	408	801	...	819	582	0-10-0	812	748	0-15-0
186	80	83	240	354	...	...	...	...	...	716	1-10-0			
186	80	...	639	750	...	...	...	...	...	880	1-10-0			
221	73	130	841	881	96	180	331	...	810	678	1-4-0			
307	103	103	319	328	...	...	...	...	...	715	1-3-0	1,110	1,005	1-10-0
307	103	...	975	645	...	...	...	...	...	890	1-7-0			
874	118	192	1,099	698	166	808	584	...	780	1,429	1-8-0			
726	810	805	1,017	857	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	1-1-0			
726	810	...	2,971	830	...	...	...	...	...	2,327	1-4-0			
922	852	578	8,444	907	468	891	1,716	...	1,859	2,999	1-5-0			
726	810	...	2,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,171	0-15-0			
922	852	578	3,444	907	468	891	1,716	...	1,859	2,318	0-15-0	3,544	3,159	1-5-0

## APPENDIX

## General Statement of area (in acres), Jama and Resources of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
KOTHI OR PERGUNAH		Number of villages. Name.		Former and present Settlements compared.		FOREST.						DETAIL OF AREA			
				Total area.	Roads, village sites, and beds of torrents &c.	Included from village boundaries.	Included in village bound- aries.	Grasing waste without trees.	Grass fields.	Abandoned cultivation.	Cultivated.	Khar or irri- gated.	Bahli on unirrigated mu- nured.		
Revenue rates		Former... Present...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kotguru	...	Present ...	875	10	...	190	Ma áfs.	8	14	12	146	...	6-1-0	4-11-0	1-6-0
Kepú ...	29	Present ...	29	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	24	7	...	118	7
Bhutti	...	Present ...	18	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	15	6	...	...	6
Total maáfs.	...	...	492	11	...	19	8	91	12	185	12	...	...	...	125
Government Forests.	2	...	1,693	...	1,693	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Iláqa Kotguru	86	...	10,638	872	1,693	1,846	8,515	921	172	2,614	217	Kul 1st class.	29	1,440	Bakbi 1st class.
Revenue rates	{	Former ... Present ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-6-0	4-0-0	2-11-0
Iláqa Simla (Khalsa.)	22	summary settlement.	A.D. 1842	224	...	...	...	...	...	ILAQASIMLA.	36	188	5	10	112
	22	settlement.	1856	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	203	...	...	...
		Present Settlement		445	25	...	5	8	921	37	154	(a) 9	9	(b) 86	
Iláqa Simla	...	Present Settlement		114	8	...	...	1	44	18	42	...	...	...	18
Forest and Municipality excluded from village boundaries.	{	3,308	...	(d)	3,308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Iláqa Simla	...	8,867	83	8,308	5	4	265	55	197	9	9	9	104		

(a) All gardens. (b) Includes gardens, 13 acres.

(d) I cannot state separately the Forest and Municipal area. In this entry both are included.

## No. II A.

*Ildgas Kotkhai, Kotguru and Simla, in the Simla District.—Concluded.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
CULTIVATED.		POPULATION, CATTLE, &c.								LAND REVENUE.		NEW SETTLEMENT.		
Karali or unirrigated unmanured.		Population.	Cattle.											
1st class or yielding one crop every year.	2nd class or yielding one crop in every two years.	Number of houses.	Total.	Per square mile of cultivation.	Ploughs.	Plough bullocks.	Cows and calves.	Buffalo cows and calves.	Sheep and goats.	Total amount.	Per acre of area then cultivated.	Total rates.	Result of assessment by holdings.	Average of the same per acre cultivated.
0-13-6	0-5-6													
31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	185	1-4-0
9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	65	2-11-0
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	37	3-7-0
45	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	287	1-9-0
967 Bakhil 2nd class.	355 Changar	572	3,444	907	468	891	1,716	...	1,859	...	...	3,828	3,446	1-5-0
2-0-0	0-5-0													
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	2-4-0			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	2-4-0			
41	9	92	845	1,434	51	100	163	69	110	471	3-1-0	488	498	(e) 2-10-0
17	8	49	108	1,533	29	54	86	20	11	...	...	85	85	2-0-0
58	17	141	448	1,455	80	154	240	80	121	...	...	573	573	2-7-0

(e) In reckoning this rate Rs. 87 charged on the grass fields (66 acres) @ Re. 1-6-0 per acre has been omitted.

## APPENDIX No. II.B.

ILAQA KOTKhai, KOTGURU, AND SIMLA, DISTRICT SIMLA.

*Statement showing Area cultivated by owners and tenants respectively,  
and the average size of holdings.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
KOTHI OR PARGUNNAH.		NAME.	DETAIL.	CULTIVATED BY TENANTS.			CULTIVATED BY OWNERS.					
Number.	Cultivated area in acres.	Per cent of cultivation held by tenants.	No. of holdings.	Total.	Average per holding.	No. of holdings.	Total.	Average per holding.	REMARKS.			
1	Chhabisi ...	Khalsa ...	759	3	25	1	734	734		In col. 6 under the upper figure gives the number of holdings in the Settlement record; and the lower figure shows the true number of families holding land under each head.	The average size of holdings (cols. 8 and 11) is reckoned on the latter figure.	
		Jagir ...	225	90	203	5	22	22				
2	Shalewar ...	Khalsa ...	805	10	29	1	276	276				
		Jagir ...	118	68	81	2	37	37				
3	Chewar ...	Khalsa ...	244	3	7	1	237	237				
		Jagir ...	25	96	24	1	1	1				
4	Gajdhar ...	Khalsa ...	429	5	21	1	408	408				
		Jagir ...	7	100	7	7	...	...				
5	Chehr ...	Khalsa ...	832	4	32	8	800	800				
		Jagir ...	32	100	32	5	...	...				
6	Thakriaghori ...	Khalsa ...	882	8	80	3	852	852				
		Jagir ...	65	100	65	5	...	...				
7	Majhgorh ...	Khalsa ...	541	4	20	1	521	521				
		Jagir ...	25	24	6	2	19	19				
Total Iläqa Kotkhai		Khalsa ...	8,992	4	164	1	3,828	3,828		In col. 6 under the upper figure gives the number of holdings in the Settlement record; and the lower figure shows the true number of families holding land under each head.	The average size of holdings (cols. 8 and 11) is reckoned on the latter figure.	
		Jagir ...	497	84	418	8	79	79				
8	Kotguru ...	Khalsa ...	811	3	26	8	785	785				
		Maäfi ...	146	56	82	10	64	64				
9	Kepu ...	Khalsa ...	611	8	49	4	562	562				
		Maäfi ...	24	100	24	8	...	...				
10	Bhutti ...	Khalsa ...	1,007	5	50	1	957	957				
		Maäfi ...	15	100	15	2	...	...				
Total Iläqa Kotguru		Khalsa ...	2,429	5	125	2	2,304	2,304		In col. 6 under the upper figure gives the number of holdings in the Settlement record; and the lower figure shows the true number of families holding land under each head.	The average size of holdings (cols. 8 and 11) is reckoned on the latter figure.	
		Maäfi ...	185	65	121	1	64	64				
11	Iläqa Simla ...	Khalsa ...	154	14	21	1	183	183				
		Maäfi ...	48	11	5	...	38	38				

APPENDIX No. IIc.  
Classified Statement of Tenants, holdings, Ilâqas Kotkhai, Kotguru, and Simla, in District Simla.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	REMARKS		
Ilâqa.	Jagir or Khâsa.																	
Kotkhai																		
	Khâsa lands ... {	Holdings ... {	Area ... {	2	...	97	196	379	90	9	196	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
				1	...	20	66	88	46	11	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
	Jagir and Mâfi ... {	Holdings ... {	Area ... {	22	...	141	101	334	9	121	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
				53	...	171	150	418	1	262	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Total	... {	Holdings ... {	Area ... {	24	...	225	198	386	713	93	130	266	266	266	266	266	266	266
				64	...	191	205	133	688	46	913	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
	Khâsa lands ... {	Holdings ... {	Area ... {	...	...	18	67	66	136	18	39	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
				...	...	4	63	58	125	21	43	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Koterev	Mâfi ... {	Holdings ... {	Area ... {	...	...	...	...	5	138	145	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
				...	...	...	...	7	114	121	...	7	114	114	114	114	114	114
	Total	... {	Holdings ... {	...	...	...	...	13	63	204	279	18	44	44	44	44	44	44
				...	...	...	...	4	70	172	246	31	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Khâsa lands ... {	Holdings ... {	Area ... {	...	...	...	...	13	13	1	31	7	10	10	10	10	10	10
				4	...	7	12	1	91	3	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Mâfi ... {	Holdings ... {	Area ... {	...	...	...	...	6	14	12	22	...	6	...	6	...	6	...
Total	... {	Holdings ... {	Area ... {	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				4	...	19	27	63	7	24	...	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
				1	...	9	16	1	26	3	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

\* Only two holdings  
area 3 acres pay 1 pro-  
rata ; the rest pay a  
fixed kind rent.

+ Under half an  
acre.

**APPENDIX No. II.**  
**ILAQAS KOTKHAL, KOTGURU, AND SIMLA, DISTRICT SIMLA.**  
*Return of the population, enumerated on the 17th February 1881.*

## APPENDIX No. II.

ILAQAS KOTKHAL, KOTGURU, AND SIMLA, DISTRICT SIMLA.

## Statement of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
KOTHI OR PERGUNNAH		ACRES CULTIVATED.												
Number.	Name.	Holdings.	Kiár.	Bákkil.	1st class Kardáli.	2nd class Kardáli.	Total.	Gháni and Ujáti.	Total area sold	Revenue of the land sold	Total price realised.	Price per acre cultivated.	Price per rupee of revenue.	
1	Chhabisi	...	4	...	13	4	...	17	12	29	26	2,319	136	89
2	Shalewar	...	9	...	21	3	...	24	5	29	33	1,198	50	36
3	Chewar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Gajdhárc	...	7	...	10	9	1	20	4	24	28	1,376	69	49
5	Chehr	...	20	...	50	32	3	85	13	98	131	5,478	64	42
6	Thakriaghор	...	22	1	43	8	1	53	10	63	86	6,000	113	70
7	Majgorh	...	12	...	35	3	2	40	5	45	67	5,401	135	81
Total Iláqa Kotkhái		74	1	172	59	7	239	49	288	371	21,872	91	59	
8	Kotguru	...	20	...	13	26	4	43	22	65	83	3,556	83	108
9	Kepu	...	22	19	10	7	4	40	10	50	107	5,351	134	50
10	Bhutti	...	18	12	23	21	10	66	14	80	81	3,722	56	46
Total Iláqa Kotguru		60	31	46	54	16	149	46	195	221	12,629	85	57	
11	Iláqa Simla	...	12	...	7	...	...	7	3	10	25	2,990	427	120

## APPENDIX No. II F.

ILAQAS KOTKHAI, KOTGURU, AND SIMLA, DISTRICT SIMLA.

Statement of Mortgages with possession.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
KOTHI OR PERGUNNAH.		ACRES CULTIVATED.							Total area mortgaged.		Amount of mortgage money.			
Number.	Name.	Holdings.	Kiár.	Báthil.	Káthi, 1st class.	Káthi, 2nd class.	Total.	Ghásni and Ujari.	Revenue of the land mortgaged.	Mortgage value per acre cultivated.	Mortgage value per rupee of revenue.			
1	Chhabisi	...	118	2	47	6	...	55	13	68	71	4,712	86	66
2	Shalewar	...	47	...	25	5	1	31	2	33	41	2,128	69	52
3	Chewar	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	95	48	34
4	Gajdhár	...	123	...	29	17	1	47	2	49	71	2,406	51	34
5	Chehr	...	286	...	63	48	1	112	19	131	161	6,971	62	43
6	Thakriaghор	...	162	1	79	9	...	89	19	108	154	8,235	93	63
7	Majhgorh	...	105	...	41	9	...	50	5	55	79	3,904	78	49
Total Iláqa Kotkhái		845	3	284	96	3	986	60	446	580	28,451	74	49	
8	Kotguru	...	84	1	16	18	2	87	11	48	34	2,658	72	78
9	Kepu	...	51	6	8	7	5	26	5	31	43	1,973	76	46
10	Bhutti	...	95	12	23	16	5	56	12	68	81	4,271	76	63
Total Iláqa Kotguru		230	19	47	41	12	119	28	147	158	8,902	75	66	
11	Iláqa Simla	...	9	1	5	1	8	1	9	23	1,360	170	69	

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## **APPENDIX II.**

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**ASSESSMENT DATA OF ILAQAS KOTKHAI,  
KOTGURU AND SIMLA.**

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**APPENDIX  
ILAQAS KOTKHAI,  
*Statement of Crops***

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KOTHI OR PREGUNNAH.		KYAR OR IRRIGATED.								
Number.	NAME.	Kharif.		Rabi.						Total cultivated area.
		Rice, unhulled.	Not cropped.	Wheat.	Barley.	Poopy.	Total crops.	Not cropped.	Total of both crops.	
1	Chhabisi	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	24
2	Shalewar	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	2
3	Chewar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Gajdhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chehr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Thakriaghori	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
7	Majgorh	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	9
Total Khalsa		86	..	1	..	..	1	85	87	86
Chhabisi		8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Shalewar		14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Chewar		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gajdhar		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chehr		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thakriaghori		4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4
Majgorh		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Total Jagir & Mafi		27	..	..	..	..	..	27	27	27
Total Khalsa & Jagir Ilâqa Kotkhai		63	..	1	..	..	1	62	64	63
8	Kotguru	11	..	2	1	..	..	8	8	11
9	Kepû	97	2	37	..	4	41	58	138	99
10	Bhutti	123	1	64	1	1	66	58	189	124
Total Khalsa		231	3	103	2	5	110	124	341	234
Kotguru		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	MAAFIS	
Kepû		7	..	3	..	..	8	4	10	7
Bhutti		5	..	4	..	..	4	1	9	5
Total Maafis		12	..	7	..	..	7	5	19	12
Total Khalsa and Mafi, Ilâqa Kotguru.		243	3	110	2	5	117	129	360	246
11	Simla Khalsa Do. Mafi	..	..	..	7	1	..	8	10	18
Total Khalsa and Mafi, Ilâqa Simla		..	..	..	7	1	..	8	10	18

**DIX No. II.**  
**KOTGURU, AND SIMLA.**  
*cultivated in one year.*

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
BAKHIL OR UNIRRIGATED MANURED.															
<i>Kharif.</i>															
<i>Rabi.</i>															
Rice, unhusked.	Koda.	Bathu.	Chins.	Maine.	Others.	Total.	Not cropped.	Wheat.	Barley.	Poppy.	Tes.	Total crops.	Not cropped.	Total of both crops.	Total cultivated area.
71	139	121	87	..	45	463	48	213	122	25	..	860	151	828	511
52	86	31	19	..	18	206	37	124	44	25	..	193	50	399	243
..	5	81	7	..	6	49	19	15	36	4	..	65	18	104	68
4	81	101	21	..	11	168	38	88	77	5	..	165	41	333	206
9	74	101	70	..	34	268	100	143	145	15	..	303	85	591	388
55	110	93	192	..	58	508	150	244	215	82	..	491	107	999	658
34	74	45	100	..	39	292	142	163	156	28	..	347	87	639	434
225	519	528	496	..	211	1,974	634	985	795	134	..	1,914	594	8,888	2,508
<i>JAGIE.</i>															
15	68	41	12	..	12	148	26	84	29	3	..	116	58	264	174
22	16	18	5	..	7	68	17	85	18	8	..	61	24	129	86
..	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	1	3	..	..	4	1	8	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5
..	7	10	1	..	1	19	1	10	6	..	..	16	4	35	20
7	13	9	18	..	8	49	12	81	18	2	..	51	10	100	61
4	6	2	2	..	1	15	6	5	6	1	..	12	9	27	21
48	110	83	39	..	28	808	68	171	80	14	..	265	106	568	371
273	629	606	635	..	234	2,277	602	1,156	875	148	..	2,179	700	4,456	2,879
10	82	37	29	27	48	183	129	149	54	20	..	223	89	406	312
2	26	3	44	71	36	182	38	130	22	12	..	164	54	346	218
5	71	53	98	96	37	859	32	217	55	80	..	302	89	661	391
17	129	92	171	194	121	724	197	496	131	62	..	689	232	1,413	921
..	7	8	6	3	6	30	83	42	4	1	56	103	10	138	113
..	2	2	1	1	1	6	1	5	1	..	..	6	1	12	7
..	8	1	1	..	..	4	1	3	1	..	..	3	2	7	6
..	11	11	8	4	6	40	85	49	6	1	66	112	13	152	125
17	140	103	179	198	127	764	282	545	137	63	66	801	245	1,565	1,046
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	6	..	..	51	35	..	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	16	3	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	8	..	..	66	88	..	104

**APPENDIX**  
**ILAQAS KOTKHAI**  
*Statement of Crops*

1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
KOTHI OR PEGUNNAH		1ST CLASS KARALI, OR BEARING A CROP EVERY YEAR.																
Number.	NAME.	Kharif.								Rabi.								
		Rice, unhusked. Koda.	Béthu.	China.	Maize.	Others.	Total crops.	Not cropped.	Wheat.	Barley.	Poppy.	Others.	Total crops.	Not cropped.	Total of both crops.	Total cultivated area.		
1	Chhabisi	18	14	2	20	62	109	104	6	1	111	60	173	171*				
2	Shalewar	4	1	2	4	25	26	23	...	...	22	47	51					
3	Chewar	3	32	5	4	41	118	87	42	2	131	31	175	162				
4	Gajdhar	10	41	11	8	73	109	98	32	1	129	52	201	181				
5	Chohr	37	65	41	19	174	229	213	65	1	279	124	453	403				
6	Thakriaghор	2	18	20	22	70	99	86	3	...	89	80	159	169				
7	Majhgorh	6	...	5	9	20	63	56	8	...	64	19	84	83				
Total Khalsa		86	171	86	86	467	753	684	156	6	825	395	1,299	1,220				
Chhabisi		8	5	1	...	14	28	38	2	...	40	2	54	42	JAGIB &			
Shalewar		1	...	2	6	9	8	6	...	...	6	6	15	12				
Chewar		...	4	1	...	5	13	10	6	...	15	3	20	18				
Gajdhar		...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	2				
Chehr		1	2	1	2	6	6	5	1	...	6	6	12	12				
Thakriaghور		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...			
Majhgorh		...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2				
Total Jagir & Maafis		11	9	5	9	85	53	62	8	...	70	18	105	88				
Total Khalsa & Jagir, Iláqa Kotkhai		97	180	91	95	502	806	726	164	5	895	413	1,397	1,308				
8	Kotguru	16	25	18	71	133	194	197	14	2	213	114	846	327				
9	Kepú	125	1	105	6	53	191	30	94	4	...	98	123	289	221			
10	Bhutti	136	8	45	31	157	277	97	158	4	2	184	210	441	374			
Total Khalsa		576	34	168	37	281	801	821	449	22	4	475	447	1,076	922			
Kotguru		2	...	1	11	14	17	14	1	...	15	16	29	31				
Kepu		1	1	2	1	5	4	3	1	...	4	5	9	9				
Bhutti		1	...	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	4	5	5				
Total Máafis		4	1	4	14	23	22	18	2	...	20	25	43	45				
Total Khalsa and Maafis, Iláqa Kotguru		580	35	172	37	295	624	843	467	24	4	495	472	1,119	967			
11	Simla Khalsa Do, Maafis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	...	24	17	...	41			
Total Khalsa and Maafis, Iláqa Simla		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	...	33	25	...	68			

## DIX II G.—(Continued.)

KOTGURU, AND SIMLA.

cultivated in one year.

44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
2ND CLASS KARALI, OR BEARING USUALLY A CROP EVERY TWO YEARS.													
<i>Kharif.</i>													
Rice, unhusked.	Koda.	Déthu.	China.	Others.	Total crops.	Not cropped.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total Crops.	Not cropped.	Total of both crops.	Total cultivated area.	REMARKS.
1	8	..	1	3	8	45	21	1	22	31	30	53*	
1	1	2	1	1	2	7	6	..	6	3	8	9	
..	..	7	..	4	6	8	5	3	8	6	3	14	
9	..	1	1	..	9	33	22	1	23	19	32	42	
..	..	1	2	2	9	31	27	..	27	13	36	40	
..	..	..	2	2	2	44	10	..	10	36	12	46	
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	11	..	11	13	11	24	
8	5	10	6	12	36	192	102	5	107	121	143	228	
MAAFI.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	5	2	5	7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	2	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	1	7	4	7	11	
8	5	10	6	12	36	203	108	6	114	125	150	239	
..	..	..	7	4	22	33	128	50	..	60	111	83	
..	4	5	4	44	57	16	4	..	4	69	61	161	
6	5	5	76	92	26	20	7	27	91	91	119	73	
..	..	10	17	18	142	182	170	74	7	81	271	263	352
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	2
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	3	3	
..	..	10	17	18	144	184	171	75	7	82	273	266	355
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	..	9	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	15	..	17	

See remarks on page following.

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## REMARKS.

The following Statement gives for each tract and soil the full details of the crops shown under the heading of "other crops."

HARVEST.	CROP.	KOTKHAI (ACRES).			KOTGURU (ACRES.)		
		Bakhil.	Karali.		Bakhil.	Karali.	
			1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
KHAMRI.	Mash ...	17	10	..	47	77	25
	Kulth ...	30	17	7	29	160	107
	Aram and Potatoes...	92	26	5	24	19	1
	Oglá ...	55	32	..	17	25	9
	Tobacco ...	8	1	..	4	..	...
	Maize ...	9	..	..	..	..	..
Total		211	86	12	121	281	142

## APPENDIX IIH.

## ADDENDUM TO APPENDIX ON CROPS.

The following rough notes on the produce, trees, agricultural implements, &c., of the Kotkhai and Kotguru tahsils may be useful to local officers; and are therefore added to the produce-estimate:—

## RABI PRODUCE.

**Wheat (Gihān).**—Sown in high lands in September (Bhadon-Assu) as soon as the rain ceases; in lower lands as soon as the kharif is cleared, generally at end of October.

**Harvested**—In high lands in June, just before the rains commence (end of Har and beginning of Sawan), but in low warm lands a month earlier. The straw is fed to cattle in the winter.

**Per bigha.**—Wheat produces on *bakhil* land from 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  maunds; on *karali* land, about 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  maund; on the Kotguru *kyar*, from 2 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  maunds.

**Barley (Jao).**—Sown at the same time as wheat; but ripens a month earlier. The straw is fed to cattle in the winter. Produces more heavily than wheat, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  or half more. Is sown only on *bakhil* lands near the homestead.

**Barley (Housejao).**—A fine description of barley. Produces at the same rate as wheat. Is grown only on good *bakhil* land near the homestead.

**Opium (Oīm).**—Sown in Assu and Katik (end of September to middle of November), ripens on low lands in Baisakh, and on high lands in Jeth. Produces about a seer per bigha; varies from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers. The cultivators get about Rs. 5 or 6 a seer. Each man cultivates from 1 to 5 bighas. The zamindars very seldom eat or smoke opium themselves.

**Ghale, Kalao (Field Peas).**—Very little grown; eaten as dāl. Is not sold.

**Bhugla or Dhanea (Coriander seed).**—Generally sown in the opium fields: used as a spice, and is sold.

**Methun (Fenugreek).**—Generally sown on the field boundaries, or in corners of fields near the homestead. Eaten as greens.

**Jharga (?)**—Another kind of greens, said to be first rate; plucked from a plant, which lives three or four years.

**Masar (Ervum lens, lentil).**—Sown in small quantities in fields near the homestead and also in the opium fields. Not much sold.

## KHARIF PRODUCE.

**China (Panicum miliaecum).**—Sown in June, July (end of Har and beginning of Sawan); cut at end of September (beginning of Assu); not much sold; cooked like rice. Sometimes eaten as bread in the form of *chapattis*, which are called *chinolti*. The straw is fed to cattle in the winter.

**Makki or Kukri or Ohiali (Maize).**—Not much grown in Kotkhai; a good deal in the lower villages of Kotguru. Sown same time as china, and ripens in Assu (end of September and beginning of October). Grown

in *bakhil* land, heavily manured. Yield per bigha 3 or 4 maunds, freely sold. The stalks are fed to cattle in the winter.

**Kauni or Kangni (*Pennisetum Italicum*).**—Sown in *bakhil* lands, generally on the inferior fields: sown in May (Baisakh, Jeth) or earlier; ripens in Assu (15th September—15th October); not much sold; eaten boiled like rice; is not made into bread. The straw is fed to cattle during the winter.

**Bathu (*Amaranthus, Anardana, and Spenosa*).**—Grown both on *bakhil* and *karali* lands; sown same time as kangni, but ripens a little later. There are two varieties, red and white; but the grain yielded by both is white. The young leaves are pulled for greens. The grain is little sold. Eaten as bread (*chāppatis*); but mainly as porridge. [In the latter case the grain is roasted and ground, and then boiled into porridge; which is *laphi*.] The straw is cut and fed to cattle during the winter.

**Kala Bathu (*Amaranthus*).**—Sowing and cutting same as the other *bathu*. The grain is not sold. Not much is cultivated. In eating it is generally well boiled and then the *laphi* of the other *bathu* is mixed with it.

**Koda or Mandwa (*Elousyne corocano*).**—The *ragi* of Southern India; sown the same time as Kangni in *bakhil* land; ripens the last of the unirrigated kharif grains, in October (Assu, Katik), not sold. Eaten as bread; the *chapattis* are called *kadroli* and sometimes made into porridge (*kadrán*). The straw is fed to cattle, and is said to be very sweet.

**Dhan Jira (white) Dhan Kallu (white), Reora (red).**—Varieties of rice, cultivated on *bakhil* land; do not need irrigation, but cannot be cultivated in the higher lands. Sown from Baisakh to Jeth (during May), and ripen latter half of September (first half of Assu). Yield about 1 maund per bigha or a little more. Not much sold. Eaten all the year round. Straw fed to cattle.

**Dhan Basmati (white) Dhan Jhinjni (red), Reri (red).**—Three kinds of rice grown in irrigated land; sown in April and May (Baisakh, Jeth), cut in end of Assu (first half of October). Yield about 3 or 4 maunds per bigha, and sometimes more, up to 5 maunds. Generally sold; the basmati at about 8 or 10 seers (husked) per rupee; the other kinds at from 12 to 16 seers (husked) per rupee. The Jhinjni and Reri are often sold unhusked at from 32 to 40 seers per rupee; but it can only be got for this price at harvest time. Very little basmati is sown, because the yield is smaller than the other kinds by one-third. It is first sown thick in small beds; and the young plants (*raug*) are planted out (*rúmna*) at the end of Har (beginning of July). The straw is fed to cattle.

**Mash (*Phaseolus radiatus*).**—Grown in *bakhil* lands—(will not grow on the higher lands)—either in separate field or sometimes mixed with *bathu*; is commonly sold. Sown in July (Har, Sawan), and cut in Katik (end of October) or a little earlier. Eaten boiled as pulse, or as *bári* or as *sepa*. *Bári* is thus made; the grain is soaked in slightly warmed water for two days; then reduced to a mash by a stone; then dried; afterwards eaten, mixed with *ghí* or butter-milk. *Sepa* is a similar preparation. There are also other ways of cooking it. The straw is fed to sheep and goats, and is much valued.

**Kulat or Kolath (*Dolichos uniflorus*—horse gram).**—Is grown on the inferior *bakhil* lands in the lower villages. Will not grow on the higher

lands. Is not sold. Is sown same time as másh; but ripens 15 days later. To prepare for eating, is first soaked in water for 12 hours; then reduced to a mash on a stone; then made into round balls and steamed. Another way is to roast the grains and then boil them, adding rice.

**Bhart** (*Cajanus bicolor*).—A pulse grown on the higher lands, both *bakhil* and *károli*. Sown at the same time as the *bathu*, with which it is usually reaped, and it ripens at the same time. It is not sold. It is eaten as bread (*chapattis*), or roasted like *chabena* (roasted gram). The *chapattis* are called *bhartoli*. The straw is fed to cattle.

**Rangan** (*Dolichos sinensis*, the *rawan* of the plains).—Sown with *bathu* or in the opium fields or separate. Sowing time Jeth, Har (June) and cut in Assu (September, October). Is not sold. Is eaten as dál. Both this and mash are commonly mixed with rice in cooking (*kichari*). The straw is fed to cattle.

**Totru**, a kind of peas, generally sown in the higher lands. Will not grow in the lower lands; is eaten as dál. Is not sold.

**Ogra** (*Fagopyrum poligonum*)—**Phaphra** or **Kathu** (*Fagopyrum esculentum*)—**Dhanphari** (*Fagopyrum*) (?).—Varieties of buckwheat. *Ogra* grows everywhere; the others are confined to the higher lands; are not sold. Sowing time, July (Har-Sawan); reaped in October (Assu-Katik); are usually ground and made into bread. *Ogra* is generally eaten on fast days, and is called *phalwár*.

**Tomaku** (*Tobacco*).—Grown everywhere on the best *bakhil* and sometimes in irrigated lands. Sown in Sawan; cut in Katik (October-November), or even later in the higher lands. Is commonly sold. The dried leaves sell at from 6 to 8 seers per rupee. It is not much thought of; as the Sirmúr tobacco is. The later sells at 4 seers per rupee. The yield is said to be from  $\frac{1}{2}$  maund (dry) per bigha to  $\frac{3}{4}$  maund.

**Kachalu** (*Arum colocasia*).—The edible *aram*; there are two kinds; one called *gadhaili*, and the other *alu*. Sown in May and June (Jeth-Har); and ripen in November (Katik-Magar). Is highly manured and grown in the best *bakhil*. Is not sold; the whole crop is usually eaten in the winter. The roots will not keep later than February. The seed tubers are preserved by being buried in a dry pit.

**Potatoes** (*Faring alu*).—Very little cultivated.

**Bhang** (*Cannabis sativa*).—Grows wild on the ground near the houses; and is also sown to a small extent near the houses; cut in October when still green, and put in bundles on the roofs of the houses. By the time the winter comes on, the stalks have dried, and the bark is then pulled by hand. The stalks are not soaked. The zamíndárs smoke *bhang* a little in the winter, but not much.

#### VEGETABLES (all kharif).

<i>Kakri</i> (cucumber).	<i>Muli</i> (radishes).
<i>Kaddu</i> (pumpkins).	<i>Gajar</i> (carrots).
<i>Tori</i> .	<i>Tumba</i> (gourds),
<i>Shagotri</i> (bangan).	<i>Kharbuza</i> (melons).
<i>Bhatte</i> (tomatoes).	<i>Dunun</i> (wasan), garlic.
<i>Pikli</i> (red pepper).	<i>Gobi</i> (cabbage).
<i>Bábri</i> (beans).	<i>Palag</i> (greens).

*Trees bearing fruit.*

<b>Kela</b> ( <i>plantain</i> ),—grows in the lower villages of Kotguru.	Fruit ripens in the latter end of May and in June.
<b>Kimu</b> ( <i>mulberry</i> ), <i>morus serrata</i> .	
<b>Arti</b> ( <i>Hari</i> —apricot) zardalu.	
<b>Paja</b> ( <i>cherry</i> ),	
<b>Alucha</b> ( <i>plume</i> .)	

**Trimmal**—F. Roxburghii (Stewart's *Punjab Plants*, p. 214.)

The following fruit in autumn :—

**Akhrot**.—Walnut.

**Amb**.—Mangoes, a few in Kepu (Kotgarh).

**Galgala**.—Citron ?

**Bijiuri** (?)

**Palti**.—*Pyrus Kamaontensis* (?) (*Punjab Plants*, p. 84).

**Kemlu**.—Sour lime.

**Katherti**.—Peach.

**Seo**.—Apple.

**Amrut**.—Guava, in Kepu of Kotgarh only.

**Sharauli**.—Nut, (*Corylus colurna*).

**Kainth**.—Shigul *Pyrus variolata*.

**Dak**.—Grapes.

**Bo**.—? *Pyrus*.

**Thali**.—(Ritha—soap-nut).

**Bidana**.—Quince.

**Naspatti**.—Pear.

**Bembi**.—An inferior kind of peach.

**Phegra or Phedu**.—Fig (*caricordes*).

**Daru**.—Pomegranate.

**Jaman**.—*Syzygium Jambolanum*.

*Trees not bearing fruit.*

1. **Challan** (*Populus ciliata*).—Himalayan poplar, only used for firewood ; a large tree.
2. **Reush** (*Cotoneaster obtusa*).—A small tree, valued for sticks and goads (*chunta*).
3. **Khanor** (*Pavia Indica*).—Horse chestnut ; wood used for planks and tea-boxes.
4. **Palag**.
5. **Bhail Bhashil** (*Salicaceæ*).—Various kinds ; small shrub : twigs used for basket making.

6. **Thuna** (*Cedrela Toona*).—Excellent wood.
7. **Kanash** (*Alder, Alnus*).—Only used for firewood ; a large handsome tree, generally seen by the side of water.
8. **Ban Kimu** (*wild mulberry*)—Used for wooden vessels and other carpentering.
9. **Rakhol**.—Of no use, except that its leaves are fed to cattle and wood used for burning.
10. **Darli** (*Cedrela toona serrata*).—Yokes (*shamain*) for oxen are made from this. It is a small tree. The wood is red. Also used for posts.
11. **Jaman**.—The wild *Szygium Jambolanum*.—Wood used for charpoys, &c.
12. **Mauru** (*Quercus dilatata*).—Leaves cut in winter for feeding sheep and goats. Excellent hard wood and used for charcoal.
13. **Kharshu, Kharu** (*Quercus semecarpifolia*)—Used for the same purposes as the preceding. Also for ploughs.
14. **Bangar** (*Quercus incana*).—Used for the same purposes as the preceding, but not thought so much of as Mauru and Kharshu.
15. **Re** (*Abies Smithiana*).—Used for planks and sometimes for roofing, but does not stand exposure.
16. **Pandre** (*Picea Webbiana*)—Used is above.
17. **Chil, Baril** (*Pinus longifolia*).
18. **Kail** (*Pinus excelsa*).—Much used for house-building.
19. **Kelu** (*Cedrus deodara*).
20. **Deodar** (*Cupressus torulosa*).
21. **Bes, Besu** (*Weeping willow—Salix Babylonica*).
22. **Kakra** (*Podophyllum emodi*).—Good wood for box making.
23. **Lehu or Liu** (? *Pyrus baccata*).
24. **Khadauru** (? *Kadenru* ?)—*Taxus baccata*,—Yew tree.
25. **Bras** (*Rhodondendron arboreum*).
26. **Bhewal** (*Grewia oppositifolia*).—Leaves used for fodder of cattle and sheep and goats ; ropes made from the bark of the small twigs. The tree is too valuable to be cut for wood.
27. **Shishu** (*Delbergia Sissoo*).
28. **Newar** ?
29. **Khatalat**.—? A small thorny tree.
30. **Bhekal** (*Principia utilis*).—A small thorny shrub. The fruit yields an oil, which is both eaten and used for lamps.
31. **Kamashal**.—A similar plant to the preceding, but the fruit is eaten and oil is not made from it.
32. **Timbar** (*Xanthocyonon hostile*).—A large prickly shrub ; wood used for sticks. The fakirs' thorny clubs are of this wood ; also used for tooth picks.

33. **Kathewat** (*Indigofera heterantha*).—A small shrub, of which the leaves are much valued as fodder for sheep and goats.
34. **Laber** (*Desmodium tiliaceum*).—Used as above.
35. **Pothi** (? *Esholtzia Polystachya*).—A small shrub used as litter for cattle.
36. **Relra or Kaunta**.—The cones of the cedar and pines.
37. **Kharak** (*Celtis Caucasica*).—A large fine tree, generally grows low down and in the fields. Is not put to much use.
38. **Barkan**.—The fruit is used in ablutions before marriages.
39. **Bansh** (*bamboos*).—Only a few in Sainj on the Sutlej.
40. **Bar** (*Ficus glomerata*)
41. **Shrimal** (?).—A tree of fair size, leaves fed to sheep and goats grows low down in warm situations.
42. **Sairu**.—Uses and habits same as the preceding.
43. **Lojh** (*Symplocos crataegoides*).—Leaves fed to sheep and goats.
44. **Darka**.—A small tree, which grows low down in the valleys and is used for firewood.
45. **Sanan**.—Same as above ; leaves also fed to sheep and goats.
46. **Shamshad** (? *Myrsine Africana*).—Box wood, used for comb shuttles, wooden spoons, &c.
47. **Aira**.—(?) A small tree, of which the foliage is poisonous to cattle, sheep and goats.
48. **Parara**.—A small tree used for firewood, grows low down in the valleys.
49. **Lipti** (*wild thyme*).

*Measures.**Tát=1½ seer English.**Pátha=2½ seers English.*

Above measures are generally made of iron, sometimes of brass ; and the poorer people sometimes make them of Nargál wood (*Arundinaria falcatula*). The grain is always measured, not weighed.

*Ara=4 tát, also used of 4 páthas.**Jún=16 tát=24 seers.**Also 16 pátha=1 maund.**1 Khar=20 jún.**1 Kharáshú=20 Khár.**No higher reckoning.*

Above measures give the weights of rice, mash, bathu, wheat, bhart, kulth.

Barley, koda, kangni, china are lighter, and will only weigh—

the Tát jún	...	...	16 seers
-------------	-----	-----	----------

the Pátha jún	...	...	28 seers
---------------	-----	-----	----------

**Khori**.—Ghí is measured by a measure called Khori : it contains six chittaks English. The measure is made of earthenware.

*Things made from the Nirgál plant.*

*Ghúpa*.—A sieve for cleaning rice.

*Farelti.*—A small basket for holding grain.

*Pírt.*—A large basket; will hold about 5 maunds. Used for sifting kangni and china, and such like fine grain.

*Chátri.*—A small basket without cover, in which bread is usually placed.

*Fochri.*—A basket, like a *portára*, broad at the bottom and small at the top, in which grain is stored. Will hold about 4 maunds.

*Kilta.*—The well-known hill basket for loads; the zamindárs always use them for carrying water vessels.

*Killa.*—A basket like a Kilta, used for carrying manure to the fields or for carrying grass from the fields.

#### 1.—*Agricultural Implements.*

*Kashi.*—Large hoe.

*Chikri.*—Small hoe.

*Dáchi.*—Sickle for cutting grass (*datri*.)

*Dách.*—A bill-hook for cutting small wood.

*Mend.*

*Ghán.*—A hammer for breaking stones.

*Arú.*—A wedge, used to split stone.

*Káránu.*

*Rámbi.*—A small hoe with a broader blade than the *kashi*.

*Barára.*

*Karári.*

*Hal.*—Plough.

*Changli.*—*Shirni.*—A two-pronged wooden hay-fork.

*Chatera.*—Muzzle, put on cattle when the crops are ripe, and in the threshing floor; made of *nígál* (or *nargal*, the plant used for basket work).

*Shámán.*—The yoke used in ploughing; generally made of *darli* (*Cedrela toona serrata*—not the common *tún* tree, but a tougher variety).

*Phál.*—*Lohál.*—The plough-share, made entirely of local iron, and never tipped with steel.

*Pharír or Bolcha.*—The thong, by which the yoke is attached to the plough; made either of leather or of *munji* grass.

*Ma'inor Jhol.*—Clod-crusher; the same as the *maira* of the Punjab.

*Dadáli.*—A wooden harrow.

*Angshi.*—A handrake, wooden.

*Lowáta.*—Shoes with leather soles and woollen top. Sometimes called *chinjár*.

*Rassi.*—Rope.

*Bás.*—The tool described as *basauli* in the Punjab.

*Nain.*—A chisel.

*Agdhál or Kaspáran.*—Steel for striking fire.

*Cheunta.*—Goad, usually made of *re'túsh* and *labair*.

#### 2.—*Vessels for keeping grain.*

*Bará.*—*Khánda.*—*Khándi.*—Khanda is a deep square box, usually made of cedar or pine, can hold from 20 to 50 maunds of grain. Bara is a similar box; but it has only three sides, and the fourth side is the wall. Khandi is the same as bára, but larger.

*Másh'i.*—A box.

*Khantu*.—Is a small Khanda, holds 2 to 4 maunds.

*Páichri*.—A large deep basket, large at the bottom, small at top ; holds from 2 to 4 maunds ; used by those who cannot afford a wooden receptacle.

*Khálku*.—A leather bag, made of goat's skin, holding 8 or 10 seers.

*Piri* or *Canori*.—A large circular basket, with no top, about 4 feet wide by 3 feet deep, used in the threshing floors.

*Pirktu* or *Chatri*.—An open basket, large enough to hold a maund.

*Pharoltu* or *Chatra*.—A small basket, holds about 8 seers ; has no cover.

*Shupa* or *Shuptu*.—A basket tray for cleaning grain.

*Chatti*.—A basket holding about 2 seers.

*Tát*.—A metal measure of iron or brass for measuring grain, contains about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seer. There is a large one, called *Patha*, which holds  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers.

*Ser*.—A measure of wood or metal, which contains about  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer *pakka*, or one man's food.

*Kharelna*.—A kind of coarse sieve made of leather, used for wheat and barley.

*Kadelni*.—The same as above, with a smaller mesh, used for the smaller grains.

*Bathailni*.—The same, but finer still ; used for *bathus*.

*Thikri*.—An iron flat vessel used for roasting grain.

*Talli*.—The same, but much larger ; will hold from half a maund to a maund at one time.

#### *Implements used by traders.*

*Trákri*.—Scales for weighing grain, the bar of wood, the rest of basket work.

*Jál*.—Scales of metal (iron).

*Tutlu*.—Small scales of wood or brass.

*Bát*.—The weights.

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## **APPENDIX III.**

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### **COMPARATIVE DEMAND STATEMENT**

**OF THE**

### **SIMLA DISTRICT.**

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- A.—ILAQAS BHARauli AND KALKA.**
  - B.—ILAQAS SIMLA, KOTKHAI AND KOTGURU.**
  - C.—ABSTRACT REVENUE ROLL OF FIRST YEAR  
OF ASSESSMENT.**
-

## APPENDIX

*Bhojwar Statement comparing the Fixed Assessment of each Bhoj, as it  
Financial Year of the new Settlement*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>BHOJ.</b>									
Fixed assessment as it stood when the old Settlement expired, and on which the abstract rent-roll of 1882-83 sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner was based.									
<b>LAND REVENUE AND FIXED ASSESSMENT FOR GRAZING, SAJJI, DATES, &amp;c.</b>									
<i>Assigned.</i>									
NAME.		Jágirs and Mādás.	Ináms.	Zailídás' allowance.	Other assignments.	Total.	Due to Government.	Total assessment.	Add service commutation payable by Government assignees.
1	Kálá ...	...	*	...	...	...	106	106	...
2	Banhra Brahmánáh	...	...	...	...	...	186	186	...
3	Banhra	...	...	...	...	...	776	776	...
4	Gahru ...	...	97	...	...	97	677	774	...
5	Baroti ...	...	...	...	...	...	205	205	...
6	Kuthalti	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	1,199	...
7	Subáthu	...	12	...	...	12	432	444	...
8	Do. Chakrera ...	...	...	...	...	...	550	550	...
9	Shiwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	202	202	...
	Total Pergunnah Bharauli	...	109	...	...	109	4,333	4,442	...
10	Kalka ...	...	*	...	...	...	148	148	...
11	Kurári ...	...	*	...	...	...	270	270	...
	Total Iláqa Kalka	...	...	...	...	...	418	418	...
	Total Bharauli & Kalka	...	109	...	...	109	4,751	4,860	...

\* Was not assessed at last Settlement.

## DIX IIIA.

stood when the old Settlement expired, and as assessed for the 1st of Pergunnahs Bharauli and Kalka.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>Assessment for the 1st Financial year of the new Settlement, viz., A. D. 1883-84.</b>										
<b>LAND REVENUE AND FIXED ASSESSMENT FOR GRASING, SAJJI, DATES, &amp;c.</b>										
<i>Assigned.</i>										
Jagirs and Matsis.	Inâms.	Zaildâr's allowance.	Other assignments.	Total.	Due to Government.	Total assessment.	Add service commutation payable by revenue assignees.	New assessment reported in Statement E. for sanction of the Financial Commissioner.	Increase in Government demand by new assessment (columns 8 and 16).	Decrease in Government demand by new assessment (columns 8 and 16).
4	..	..	..	4	127	131	..	131	21	..
185	..	..	..	135	224	224	..	224	88	..
16	..	..	..	16	778	778	..	778	2	..
155	...	...	...	155	864	999	..	999	187	..
8	...	...	..	8	232	232	..	232	27	..
12	...	...	..	12	1,488	1,488	..	1,488	289	..
20	...	...	..	20	513	529	..	529	81	..
175	...	...	..	175	641	641	..	641	91	..
					257	257	..	257	55	..
					5,124	5,279	..	5,279	791	..
					239	247	..	247	91	..
					336	348	..	348	66	..
					575	695	..	595	157	..
					†6,699	5,874	..	5,874	948	..

† New assessments to be introduced from the current kharif—*vide* paragraph 25 of Settlement Commissioner's No. 211 dated 31st July 1882.

## APPENDIX

*Pergunnawar Statement comparing the Fixed Assessment of each assessed for the 1st Financial year of the new Settlement*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	PERGUNNAH OR KOTHI	FIXED ASSESSMENT AS IT STOOD WHEN THE OLD SETTLEMENT EXPIRED AND ON WHICH THE ABSTRACT RENT-ROLL OF 1883-84 SANCTIONED BY THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER WAS BASED.								
		<i>Land revenue and fixed assessment for grazing, sajji, dates, &amp;c.</i>								
		<i>Assigned.</i>								
Number.	Name.	Jagirs and mafils.	Infans.	Zilladar's allowance.	Other assignments.	Total.	Due to Government.	Total assessment.	Add service commutation payable by Government assignees.	
1	Pergunnah Chhabishi	... (a) ...	...	...	...	...	1,084	1,084	...	
2	" Shalewar	...	...	...	...	...	434	434	...	
3	" Chewa	...	...	...	...	...	315	315	...	
4	" Gajdhari	...	...	...	...	...	625	625	...	
5	" Chehr	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	1,285	...	
6	" Thakriághor	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	1,619	...	
7	" Majhgor	...	...	...	...	...	866	866	...	
	Total Iláqa Kotkhai	...	...	...	...	...	6,228	6,228	...	
8	Kothi Ketguri	...	...	...	...	...	473	473	...	
9	" Kepú	...	...	...	...	...	673	673	...	
10	" Bhutti	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	1,025	...	
	Total Iláqa Kotguri	...	...	...	...	...	2,171	2,171	...	
11	Iláqa Simla	...	...	...	...	...	441	441	...	

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## DIX IIIb.

*Pergunnah or Kothi as it stood when the old Settlement expired, and as of Iláqas Kotkhai, Kotguru, and Simla, District Simla.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<b>ASSESSMENT FOR THE 1ST FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE NEW SETTLEMENT, viz. A. D. 1883-84.</b>											
<i>Land revenue and fixed assessment for grazing, sajji, dates, &amp;c.</i>											
Jagirs and mafás	Assigned.				Due to Government.	Total assessment.	Add service commutation payable by revenue assignees.	New assessment reported in Appendix I for sanction of the Financial Commissioner.	Increase in Government demand by new assessment (columns 8 and 16).	Decrease in Government demand by new assessment (columns 8 and 16).	REMARKS.
Ináms.	•	Zaildares, allowance.	Other assignments.	Total.							
441	...	...	...	441	(b) 1,393	1,834	...	1,834	809	...	(a). Jagirs and mafás were not assessed at last settlement.
249	...	...	...	249	573	822	...	822	189	...	(b). New assessments to be introduced from the kharif now commencing —vide paragraph 44 of Assessment Report. The sums entered in col- umn 8 are less than those stated in the body of the Report by— Rs. 95 for Kotkhai. 147 for Kotguru 30 for Simla.
35	...	...	...	35	364	399	...	399	49	...	
13	..	...	...	13	690	703	...	703	65	...	
57	...	...	...	57	1,354	1,411	...	1,411	69	...	
137	...	...	...	137	1,622	1,759	...	1,759	8	...	
52	...	...	...	52	1,000	1,062	...	1,052	134	...	
984	...	...	...	984	6,996	7,980	...	7,980	768	...	272...Total
186	...	...	...	186	743	928	...	928	270	...	These are the sums hitherto levied on new cultivation; and had been credited year by year to fluctuating revenue.
65	...	...	...	65	1,002	1,067	...	1,067	329	...	
87	...	...	...	87	1,411	1,448	...	1,448	386	...	
287	...	...	...	287	3,156	3,443	...	3,443	985	...	
86	...	...	...	86	488	573	...	573	47	...	

## APPENDIX IIIc.

*Abstract Revenue Roll of the first year of the new assessment in each iláqa of the Simla district.*

Tahsil.	Iláqa.	Year.	Land Revenue.	Increase.	REMARKS.
Simla ...	Kalka ...	{ 1882-3 1883-4	{ 418 575	{ 157	There is no fixed demand in the Simla district for grazing, nor for service commutation.
	Bharauli	{ 1882-3 1883-4	{ 4,333 5,124	{ 791	
	Simla ...	{ 1883-4 1884-5	{ 441 488	{ 47	
	Kotkhai	{ 1883-4 1884-5	{ 6,228 6,996	{ 768	
	Kotguru	{ 1883-4 1884-5	{ 2,171 3,156	{ 985	
	TOTAL DISTRICT ...	Last year of former Settlement.	13,591		
		First year of new Settlement.	16,389	2,748	

E. G. WACE,  
*Commissioner, of Settlements and Agriculture Punjab.*

## APPENDIX IV.

*List of waste areas included in the bounds of each village (A) Iláqa Kotgurn,  
District Simla.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Serial No.	Name of Kothi (estate).	VILLAGE WITH DETAILS.						WASTE AREA INCLUDED IN VILLAGE BOUNDS.	Remarks showing the extent to which the use of these lands is enjoyed jointly by more than one village.		
		Name.	Houses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cultivated area including newly abandoned land.	Ghamis and field boudaries.	Total.	Of which the portion now bearing trees measures approximately.		
1	Kotguru ...	Mánan ...	1	15	5	acres. 44	acres. 33	Acres. 125	Acres. 14		
2		Sakundi cum chimlā									
3		Kotgura cumdan-thiā, Dimri, and Loshtá ...	87	406	270	331	101	513	408	Joint of all the villages named, except the land owned by Messrs. Stewart and Homfrey.	The zamindars of Agwí Barohri be shall allowed to graze their cattle and cut grass in field Nos. 457, 474 and 481, as entered in the khewat.
4		Melan ...	35	175	126	155	107	117	74		
5		Sarogá ...	9	48	30	39	7	108	104		
6		Pamlábi ...	28	161	134	158	18	114	92		
7		Mangú ...	43	150	90	108	51	137	73		
8		Shathlá Bimthlá, Surav, Sadá and Agwí Pamláhi—Hamlets of mause ... Pamláhi (No. 6)	37	204	149	173	80	165	146	41 acres of grazing waste land included in the village of Shathlá will remain in the sole possession of that community and the remaining 134 acres excluded for the purpose from the reserved forest will be enjoyed jointly by all the villages entered in col. 3. A detail having been made in the khewat.	Enjoyed jointly by all 4 villages.
9	Kepú ...	Sháwat									
10		Banbáná ...	59	235	155	320	96	593	6		
11		Kirti ...									
12		Nanjhá ...									
13		Dalán ...	88	154	92	143	43	186	...		
14		Gharál ...	7	30	15	58	24	109	...		
15		Sainj Paránú ...	2	7	4	60	35	64	...		
16		Kepú ...	24	65	44	72	14	502	...		

( liv )

## APPENDIX IV.—(Continued).

*List of waste areas included in the bounds of each village (A) Iláqa Kotguru,  
District Simla.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial No.	Name of Kothi (estate).	VILLAGE WITH DETAILS.						WASTE AREA INCLUDED IN VILLAGE BOUNDS.		Remarks showing the extent to which the use of these lands is enjoyed jointly by more than one village.
		Name.	Houses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cultivated area, including newly abandoned land.	Gharsia and field boor- daries.	Total.	Of which the portion now bearing trees measures approximately.	
17	Bhutti ...	Rawáli	14	70	57	Acres. 90	Acres. 13	Acres. 282	...	
18		Charantá	3	9	5	13	4	20	...	
19		Haliáná	1	5	...	34	6	77	...	
20		Chohán	1	5	...	15	2	56	...	
21		Shamáthlá	21	101	72	81	34	108	...	
22		Nahúá	...	...	...	6	...	17	...	
23		Kandá	20	45	65	120	40	271	...	
24		Logá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25		Bhaláli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26		Banot	24	117	91	101	28	286	136	Enjoyed jointly by all 5 villages.
		Shatblá (No. 8)								
		Dalán (No. 13)								
27		Bakhlain	5	23	29	28	7	52	52	
28		Mohri	7	33	32	45	12	64	64	
29		Barhásá	31	149	91	175	31	455	131	Enjoyed jointly by both villages.
30		Naulá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31		Bhutti	34	133	121	140	41	253	131	
32		Nagrón	4	15	26	33	4	62	...	
33		Báhlí	17	81	87	68	14	198	191	
34		Bargón	11	57	54	121	74	280	...	
		Total	573	2,607	1,858	2,744	915	5,123	1,608	

## APPENDIX IV.—(Continued).

*List of waste areas included in the bounds of each village of (B) Ilaká  
Kotkháti, District Simla.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial No.	Name of pargana (estate).	VILLAGE WITH DETAILS.						WASTE AREA INCLUDED IN VILLAGE BOUNDS.		Remarks showing the extent to which the use of these lands is enjoyed jointly by more than one village.
		Name.	Houses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cultivated area including newly abandoned land.	Ghamis and field boundaries.	Total.	Of which the portion now bearing trees measures approximately.	
1	Chhabishi...	Chathlá	16	87	60	Acres. 113	Acres. 104	Acres. 183	Acres. 183	
2		Pungrih	13	54	27	87	16	81	76	
3		Pánli-cum-kotlá ...	20	117	64	141	32	316	118	
4		Badríháná	6	29	8	14	5	18	7	
5		Gaihr	3	21	29	18	10	22	18	
6		Kokú	4	26	8	19	18	89	16	
7		Bágrá	6	29	18	12	4	1	...	
8		Chhol	8	74	13	14	5	10	10	
9		Kaihmíl	...							
10		Dhanrotí	...							
11		Haknaival	31	180	81	135	90	134	...	
12		Hátili	...							
13		Satáhí	...							
14		Manewal	8	33	17	37	61	24	5	
15		Purag	65	201	46	323	220	379	2	
16		Boháná	6	33	...	50	9	36	...	
17		Newar	6	15	4	19	2	4	...	
18		Chadiáná	21	13	...	84	15	136	6	
19		Dígar Chadiáná ...	11	46	15	44	16	61	25	
20		Dhárath	8	12	...	13	4	2	...	
21	Shalewar ...	Dalsár-cum-Shírlú	12	74	28	66	53	46	6	
22		Kotkháti	31	70	31	58	14	60	2	
23		Galherá-cum-Ma-túri	9	27	10	26	2	38	...	
24		Pujárlí-cum-Nan-drihárfi	27	67	34	68	14	109	31	
25		Domaíhr Kúnlí	17	79	27	108	11	63	39	The zamindars of both villages will use it jointly.
26		Jaltáhar-cum-Kálót and Majholi	13	24	20	75	11	41	30	
27		Kot	5	7	3	26	6	19	5	
28		Chalnair	6	43	5	17	7	16	16	

#### APPENDIX IV.—(Continued).

*List of waste areas included in the bounds of each village of (B) Iláqa  
Kotkháí, District Simla.*

## APPENDIX IV.—(Continued.)

*List of waste areas included in the bounds of each village of (B) Iláqá  
Kotkhát, District Simla.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		VILLAGE WITH DETAILS.							WASTE AREA INCLUDED IN VILLAGE BOUNDS.	
Serial No.	Name of parganna (estate).	Name.	Houses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cultivated acres, including newly abandoned land.	Ghamis and field boundaries.	Total.	Of which the portion now bearing trees measures approximately.	Remarks showing the extent to which the use of these lands is enjoyed jointly by more than one village.
56	Thakriághor Concluded.	Bagábir	14	51	1	88	6	24	(Acres). . . .	
57		Kambálí	5	6	..	9	1	3	..	
58		Kanletá-cum-Jashlon	15	36	9	46	5	15	..	
59		Kíth-cum-Kúftú	21	56	32	102	31	225	199	
60		Rúkhá	14	43	43	69	94	103	17	
61		Nagindri-cum-Horá	5	2	..	12	18	23	..	
62		Galehá	4	25	5	25	51	6	..	
63		Shaulo	8	7	1	8	3	6	..	
64		Bagain Júbar	1	11	5	5	518	..	..	
65	Majhgor...	Naihrá	7	35	22	41	11	28	19	
66		Bareun	36	154	44	153	23	27	14	
67		Ori	6	91	..	32	9	17	..	
68		Charol	17	41	17	81	14	7	..	
69		Majholí	17	65	32	45	1	8	..	
70		Rúlá	11	33	13	40	4	22	..	
71		Dilwí	14	75	26	61	5	10	..	
72		Panog	9	28	3	65	15	38	1	
73		Ghasigáon	17	51	14	69	33	42	..	
74		Thakrot	2	..	2	23	30	48	24	
75		Khorwí	6	10	..	21	9	14	..	
76		Kúftú	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	
	Total ...	Iláqa Kotkhát	1,179	4,163	1,810	4,954	2,383	7,019	2,808	

## APPENDIX IV.—(Concluded).

*List of waste areas included in the bounds of each village (c) iláqa Simla, district Simla.*

		MEMO.						Acres.		
(i) The total area of Simla iláqa is		...						...	3,865	
DEDUCT.										
(ii) Area settled as Reserved Forest		...						477		
(iii) Area excluded both from Reserved Forest and from village bounds		...						2,703	3,180	
(iv) Balance settled in village bounds		...						...	685	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Serial No.	Name of pergunnah (estate.)	VILLAGE WITH DETAILS.						WASTE AREA INCLUDED IN VILLAGE BOUNDS.			Remarks showing the extent to which the use of these lands is enjoyed jointly by more than one village.
		Name.	Houses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cultivated area, including newly abandoned land.	Ghamis and field boundaries.	Total.	(acres)	(acres)	
1	Simla	Kainthú	...	65	161	11	(acres) 67	(acres) 45	(acres) 4	(acres) 1	Remarks showing the extent to which the use of these lands is enjoyed jointly by more than one village.
2		Bág	...	2	20	...	8	11	...	...	
3		Cheag	...	4	27	8	11	6	7	...	
4		Baghog	...	9	58	13	22	4	11	6	
6		Gáhan	...	2	21	...	3	1	4	4	
6		Aindrf	...	5	51	23	20	11	20	20	
7		Malaun-ká-Júbar	1	6	8	2	11	...	...	...	
8		Jajot-ká-Bág	1	5	8	8	8	...	...	...	
9		Pánjrif	7	23	16	6	19	...	...	...	
10		Khanog	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
11		Dhár	15	123	26	80	42	2	2	2	
12		Kallá	1	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	
13		Phágí-cum-Daláog and Dábariá	2	4	...	5	87	...	...	...	
14		Sharhán	7	42	6	12	14	33	33		
15		Dalmí	2	10	...	3	5	..	...	...	
16		Kiár	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	
17		Kaliháwá	4	12	1	10	8	15	15		
18		Kanlhog	7	32	2	21	29	24	24		
19		Khaliní	2	6	...	1	1	2	2	2	
20		Pagáog	4	15	...	3	2	...	...	...	
21		Bampóf	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	
22		Sanjoli	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	
		Total	...	141	616	121	252	278	123	109	

**APPENDIX V.**  
**DRAFT NOTIFICATION.**  
**FORESTS.**

No. Notification.—In continuation of Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 221 dated 21st April 1881, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to declare the undermentioned Government Forests in the Kotguru, Kotkhai and Simla Hâqas of the Simla District, to be Reserved Forests, with effect from 1883.

Hâqa.	Name of forest.	BOUNDARIES.			
		North.	South.	East.	West.
Kotguru...	Negkelu	Khothis, Bhutti and Kotguru.	Khanaiti of Basahir and Kotguru.	Khanaiti and other lands of Basahir.	Kothi Kotguru.
	Rantu ...	Villages Dalsar and Baknewal.	Villages Chol and Panji.	Village Dalsar.	Village Koku.
	Saliana	Village Pujali	Villages Bag and Saliana.	Darkothi State	Village Charnira.
Kotkhai	Tomru ...	Villages Tahu and Dowanri-Katherri.	Darkothi State	Darkothi State	Village Kathani-Diwanri.
	Kalela ...	Bagain, Subar	Pargannas Chabishi and Majgorh.	Pargannas Thakriagorh and Majgorh.	Pargannas Chabishi and Thakriagorh.
Simla ...	Chembambi Kupar	Pargannas Shalewar, Chewar and Gujdhâr, and Darkothi State.	The States of Balsan, Keunthul, and Jubal.	The State of Jubal.	Parganna Chabishi and the Balsan State.
	Kainthu	Pattiala State	Simla Municipality and Kainthu village.	Kothi and Pattiala States.	Simla Municipal Forest.
	Aendar	Aendar Gahan and villages.	Municipal Forest of Simla.	Municipal Forest of Simla.	Pattiala State.
Dhar ...	Simla Municipal Forest.		Kennthal State and Dhar village.	Ditto	Simla Municipal Forest.

## APPENDIX VI.

*Notifications published in the Punjab Gazette, relating to the Simla Settlement.*

THE 21ST APRIL 1881.

No. 473.—*Notification.*—Whereas the Simla district is to be put under Settlement, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to issue the following Notification of Settlement in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871:—

1. The local area which is to be put under Settlement consists of the ilâqas of Kalka, Bharauli, Simla, Kotgarh, and Kotkhai, comprising the Simla district.

2. The Settlement will be made by the following Settlement Officers:—

(1) Major E. G. Wace, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, in charge of the Settlement;

(2) Karm Chand, Deputy Superintendent.

3. The Settlement to be made will be a first Regular Settlement, comprising both an assessment of the revenue and preparation of a record of rights, with the following exceptions:—

In ilâqa Bharauli and other villages, where the existing Summary Settlement does not expire till A.D. 1882, the assessment of the revenue will be deferred to that date, and then be proceeded with.

4. Surveys and plans will be made for the whole district, and the boundaries of villages and estates will be adjusted.

THE 21ST APRIL 1881.

No. 212F.—*Notification.*—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to notify that it is proposed to constitute as reserved forests the forest lands situated in the Simla, Kotgarh and Kotkhai ilâqas of the Simla district. The limits of these forest lands include all lands bearing trees in the said ilâqas.

2. Major E. G. Wace, Settlement Commissioner, is appointed the Forest Settlement Officer to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist within such limits, and to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act.

THE 5TH JULY 1881.

No. 720.—*Notification.*—In continuation of *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 473 dated 21st April 1881, Karm Chand, Deputy Superintendent of Settlement, Simla district, is, under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XIV of 1875 (The Punjab Judicial Administration Act), invested with the powers of a tahsildar in regard to revenue cases under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, proceedings for the collection of revenue or arrears of revenue excepted; such powers to be exercised in the Simla district.

No. 721.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XIV of 1875 (The Punjab Judicial Administration Act), Sobha Ram, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Settlement, Simla district, is invested with the powers of a tahsildar in regard to revenue cases under the

Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, proceedings for the collection of revenue or arrears of revenue excepted ; such powers to be exercised in the Simla district during the absence of Deputy Superintendent Karm Chand, on census duty.

THE 20TH MAY 1882.

No. 139.—*Notification*.—With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and in continuation of *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 473 dated 21st April 1881, placing the Simla district under Settlement, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Gudru Mal, naib tahsildar, pergunnah Kotkhai and Kotgarh of the Simla district, to be Superintendent of Settlement and Settlement Officer in the said district, in addition to his other duties.

THE 5TH DECEMBER 1883.

No. 278.—*Notification*.—With reference to *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 473 dated 21st April 1881, placing the Simla district under Settlement, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the Financial Commissioner that Settlement operations are complete in the said district, is pleased to direct, under Section 17 of Act XXXIII of 1877, that the record of rights, recently prepared for the said district, be handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

THE 10TH MARCH 1884.

No. 123F.—*Notification*.—In continuation of *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 212F of 21st April 1881, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in exercise of the authority vested in him by Section 16 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to appoint the Financial Commissioner to hear appeals from the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Wace, Forest Settlement Officer of the Kotgarh and Kotkhai ilaqas of the Simla district.

